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SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

No. 22,016 號陸拾零仟式萬式第 日柒廿月式拾辰戊 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1929. 參拜禮 日陸月式年九廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: $8 PER MONTH

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TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	O No. 10 A.M.	O No. 14 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 12 A.M.	No. 14 NOON	E No. 16 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	O No. 16 P.M.	E No. 22 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.	No. 26 P.M.	No. 28 P.M.
Kowloon..Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.06	9.15	10.00	12.10	1.15	2.25	2.33	2.45	4.30	5.40	7.36
Yaumati..Dep.	6.49	—	—	—	9.25	10.08	12.18	1.23	—	2.41	—	4.38	5.48	7.44
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	—	—	—	9.38	10.20	12.30	1.35	—	2.53	—	4.50	6.00	7.56
Taipo ...Dep.	7.15	—	—	—	9 53	10.33	12.43	1.48	—	3.08	—	5.04	6.13	8.09
Taipo Market..Dep.	7.20	—	—	—	9.58	10.37	12.47	1.52	—	3.10	—	5.08	6.17	8.1
Fanling ..Dep.	7.30	—	—	—	10.10	10.47	12.57	2.02	—	3.20	—	5.18	6.27	8.2
Sheung-shui ...Dep.	7.35	—	9.07	9.45	10.15	10.52	1.02	2.07	—	3.25	3.24	5.23	6.32	8.27
Shum-shun ...Arr.	7.41	8.45	9.13	9.51	10.21	10.58	1.08	2.13	3.05	3.31	3.30	5.29	6.38	8.33
Canton ..Arr.	—	12.05	—	—	5.48	—	—	—	6.30	—	—	—	—	—

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	O No. 11 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 15 A.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	O No. 23 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	E No. 25 P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	—	8.10	—	—	—	—	—	3.25	—
Shumshun ..Dep.	7.18	8.05	10.0*	10.35	11.27	11.48	3.09	4.39	5.47	6.18	6.40	8.50
Shagungshui ..Dep.	7.25	8.12	—	10.42	—	11.55	3.15	4.45	5.54	6.25	—	6.57
Fanling ...Dep.	7.30	8.16	—	10.47	—	12.00	3.20	4.50	5.58	—	—	—
Taipo Market Dep.	7.40	8.28	—	10.57	—	12.11	3.31	5.00	6.08	—	—	—
Taipo ...Dep.	7.44	8.31	10.34	11.01	—	12.16	3.36	5.04	6.13	—	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.57	8.44	—	11.14	—	12.30	3.49	5.17	6.26	—	—	—
Yaumati ...Dep.	8.11	8.56	—	11.28	—	12.43	4.01	5.29	6.38	—	—	—
Kowloon ...Arr.	8.17	9.02	11.00	11.32	12.07	12.49	4.07	5.35	6.44	7.00	7.20	7.32

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CHINESE NEW YEAR SAILINGS:—

SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

8.00 A.M. "KINSHAN" | 8.00 A.M. "FATSHAN"
10.00 P.M. No Sailing | 4.30 P.M. "LUNGSHAN" (Berths Wing Lok Wharf H.K.)

SUNDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY. (Chinese New Year Holiday.)

8.00 A.M. "TAISHAN" | 4.30 P.M. "KINSHAN"

MONDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY. (Chinese New Year Holiday.)

8.00 A.M. "FATSHAN" | 8.00 A.M. "TAISHAN" (Berths Wing Lok Wharf H.K.)
10.00 P.M. "LUNGSHAN" | 4.30 P.M. No Sailing

HONG KONG—MACAO LINE.

From Hong Kong: 8.00 A.M. "SUI AN" from Wing Lok Wharf. (Sundays Excepted) 2.00 P.M. "SUI TAI" do. (Sundays Excepted)

From Macao: 8.00 A.M. "SUI TAI" (Sundays Excepted) 2.00 P.M. "SUI AN" (Sundays Excepted)

CHINESE NEW YEAR SAILINGS:—

From Hong Kong:	From Macao:
SUNDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.	
9.00 A.M. "SUI AN"	4.00 P.M. "SUI AN"
MONDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.	
2.00 P.M. "SUI TAI"	8.00 A.M. "SUI TAI"
TUESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.	
8.00 A.M. "SUI AN"	8.00 A.M. "SUI TAI"
2.00 P.M. "SUI TAI"	2.00 P.M. "SUI AN"

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LOWER PITCH FOR ARMY BANDS.

IMPORTANT WAR OFFICE DECISION.

WILL THE ADMIRALTY FOLLOW SUIT?

By the announcement made at the annual dinner of the Kneller Hall Club that the War Office have at last decided to lower the pitch of military bands a controversy of many years' standing is ended, says the *Naval and Military Record*.

For about 30 years British Army bands throughout the Empire have been playing at a pitch roughly ½ of a semi-tone above that accepted as the standard by musicians in all parts of the world. As it is impossible to tune down wind instruments to anything like the required amount, military bandsmen have been debarred from co-operating successfully with civilian musicians.

Boon To Service Men.

The scheme to enable bandsmen to purchase their own instruments on leaving the service in order that they may support themselves by playing in civilian bands, will be facilitated by the decision of the War Office. It is no doubt this fact that has influenced the majority of commanding officers, for the actual result of the change will be apparent to the highly-trained ear alone.

There will, of course, be some who will maintain that our "crack" bands have lost brilliancy by the dropping of the pitch. A possible loss of brilliancy is, in fact, the only arument likely to be brought against the alteration; and against that may be advanced the argument that British Army bands stood alone in this matter in the past.

In making the announcement, Col. Sir Francis Elphinstone-Dalrymple, commandant of the Royal Military School of Music, said that the charge of the new instruments would not fall on the country, but would be met by bands themselves, and that the change over might be expected to take about two years.

As there are 160 bands affected, it seems likely that 10 years will be nearer the mark. However, it is to be hoped that the bands under each command will get their instruments at approximately the same time, or confusion is likely to arise.

Musical instrument makers are naturally delighted that success has at last crowned their efforts. They have been grappling with the question for 30 years, and the benefits which will accrue to them are apparent. Apart from the amount of business which will fall to them in supplying the new instruments, they will no longer be obliged to maintain two plants—one for the home trade, and one for export.

Assistance From Makers.

As many service bands are not in the position to order a new set of instruments, the makers will come to their assistance and supply on the instalment system, and also take back the discarded high pitch instruments for disposal, as best they can, to minor bands throughout the country.

That the cost of replacement will be great is obvious. It is not proposed to scrap the brass instruments, but to convert them by means of tuning slides. Then, it is quite possible that this may be only a temporary measure, as the result may prove to be not entirely satisfactory, especially in the case of the smaller brass instruments.

When the Grenadiers visited America a short time back they took with them a complete set of flat-pitch instruments, purchased especially for the trip. The Horse Guards have already gone over to the new pitch, as Lieut. Dunn, when he went to them about 12 months ago, was in touch with Kneller Hall, and knew that the change was imminent.

Should the Admiralty decide to follow in the steps of the War Office the following are the approximate figures, as far as the Royal Marine Band is concerned:—Ten clarinets, £160; two flutes, £60; two piccolos, £30; two oboes, £50; two bassoons, £70; two orchestral flutes and piccolos, £90; two orchestral (A) clarinets, £30; converting brass, £80; total, £570.

(Continued on next Column).

HORSES AND ENGLISH ROADS.

VISCOUNTESS' PROTEST AT A SUMMONS.

Viscountess Ipswich, who was summoned at Towcester for riding a horse on the footpath of the Watling-street road when returning from a run with the Grafton on December 3rd, told the Bench a vigorous protest at the neglect of horses on the main roads.

"I rode on the path for about 100 yards knowing it was against the law and fully expecting to be summoned," wrote Lady Ipswich. "I did this rather than risk breaking my limbs or the limbs of the valuable horse I was riding, which belonged to some one else.

"I had already that day seen several horses slip up and one rider had his shoulder put out at the spot in question.

"Perpetual Danger."

"I consider it grossly unfair that we who pay rates and taxes to have the roads kept up should be in perpetual danger owing to their being made suitable for motor transport only and no provision made for those who ride or drive horses.

"So long as the roads are in this state and horses are entirely unprovided for, there is no alternative for us but to use the only place where a horse can stand up, namely the footpath."

Mr. Pateman Nicholls, of Rugby, a follower of the Grafton, was summoned for a similar offence.

Police Constable Barker said there was at the place in question a strip of grass four feet wide between the path and the wall. Superintendent Butler said if there were absolutely no grass he did not as a rule issue a summons.

Both summonses were dismissed on payment of costs, Mr. W. Bairstow, the chairman, saying that there should certainly be some provision for horses.

THREE MASTERS IN COURT.

SUMMONED FOR ASSAULT ON SCHOOLBOY.

MAGISTRATE'S INDIGNATION.

A remarkable case in which it was alleged that punishment on a boy was administered by three masters at a grammar school was heard at Newport Police Court, Salop, when Mr. Walter Samuel Brooks, M.A., aged forty-five, the headmaster, Mr. William Harman and Mr. L. F. Lowe, assistant masters, were summoned at the instance of Mr. Ernest J. Wright, chairman of the Newport Urban Council, for an alleged assault on his son, Frank Douglas Wright, aged sixteen, a scholar of the Newport Grammar School.

The three summonses were dismissed, and £5 5s. costs were allowed to the three teachers. The chairman remarked, "We consider the case ought never to have been brought."

Mr. Gilbert Griffiths, barrister for the boy, said that he had borne an exemplary character.

Picture House Visit.

Wright left the school at 3.30 in the afternoon, the school hours being from 9 to 3.30. He proceeded to a picture house of which his father was the proprietor. Another grammar school boy named Williams was with him.

Williams and Wright afterwards lighted cigarettes and walked along the street smoking.

Mr. Brooks, the headmaster, called Wright and Williams before him the following morning and said, "It has been reported to me that you were seen smoking in the street yesterday afternoon."

Wright said, "Yes, I was." Mr. Brooks said, "It is against the school rules, and I am going to make an example of you and flog you."

The boy felt that it was a disgrace to flog him before the school, and he turned round and dodged the headmaster. Mr. Brooks then told two assistant masters to hold the boy. He made a fight for it and rushed to the library stairs.

"Held Across A Desk."

The two assistants followed him and a struggle took place. He was taken back by force to the headmaster and put across a sloping desk and held in that position by the two assistant masters while he was flogged by Mr. Brooks with a cane.

Williams was then thrashed, and afterwards Wright was struck again and told to apologise for his behaviour.

Mr. Brooks, the headmaster, who gave evidence, stated that Wright said, when told to receive the caning, "I refuse," and rushed to the end of the room. He was brought back struggling and kicking wildly with both legs, and received four strokes. He then dived full length on the floor and lay there bellowing.

Williams was caned and apologised. Wright was ordered to stand up and bend down, and he received the fifth and final stroke, and apologised.

The chairman of the Bench, Mr. J. Clegg Hill, said that the headmaster was within his rights in administering corporal punishment.

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Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.
(February 6th.)

Reception at H.K. Hotel by Indian Community, 5.15 p.m.
Opening of New Musafir Khara, 30, Shelley St., 4.15 p.m. by Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe.
Opening of New Mahomedan Traveller's Rest House, 4.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Street Angel."
World Theatre: "The Campus Flirt."
Star Theatre: "Rosita."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8 p.m.
European Mails:—Inward: London *vid* Siberia (Kidderpore). Outward: Europe *vid* Siberia (Yunnan), 1.30 p.m.

Thursday.
(February 7th.)

French Convent School, Causeway Bay, Distribution of Certificates, 4 p.m.
Hockey: Y.M.C.A. 2nd XI: *v.* University 2nd XI., King's Park, 5 p.m.
Helena May Concert, Chamber Music, Arranged by Mrs. C. F. Bellamy, 5.30 p.m.
Annual general meeting, R.A.O.B. Club, 6 p.m.
Ladies' Night, Y.M.C.A., 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Street Angel."
World Theatre: "The Campus Flirt."
Star Theatre: "Rosita."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Friday.
(February 8th.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Humphrey's Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—Annual General Meeting, Hong Kong Hotel, 11 a.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Street Angel."
World Theatre: "The Denial."
Star Theatre: "Bardelys the Magnificent."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Saturday.
(February 9th.)

Fanling Hunt: Paper Chase at Canton.
Boxing Tournament City Hall, 9.15 p.m.
Interport Rugby, Club ground, 3.30 p.m.
Cricket:—Division I.: Civil Service *v.* University (L), Chinese *v.* Recreio (F), Craigengower *v.* Kowloon (F). Division II.: Kowloon *v.* University (F), Indians *v.* Hong Kong C.C. (L), Police *v.* Craigengower (F).
Football:—First Division: Chinese *v.* Small Units, Queen's *v.* Club, Navy *v.* Recreio, K.O.S.B. *v.* South China, Kowloon *v.* Royal Artillery. Second Division: Queen's *v.* Recreio, K.O.S.B. *v.* University, Navy *v.* S. China "B," Small Units *v.* St. Joseph's, R.A.F. *v.* Royal Artillery, Kowloon *v.* Chinese, S. China "A" *v.* Eastern.

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FIVE IN ONE FAMILY RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Mrs. F. Meinhart, who resided at 15, H. Street, Modesto Cal., U.S.A., says:—"For 25 long years I suffered with severe pains in my left side that at times confined me to bed for days. I was unable to do my work or move about. Along with these came dropsy and stomach trouble. I was unable to eat very much without causing gas, pain and distress. Words cannot express my suffering during these years. My husband spent thousands of dollars seeking relief for me. I have been to scores of doctors, many of whom were rated as specialists of high standing, but none was able to tell me what was the trouble and relieve me. Almost every time I went to a doctor I was advised to have my side operated upon or a change of climate for my dropsy and stomach trouble. Fortunately I was not operated upon but my family and I have spent years seeking a climate or medicine that would help me. We left our home at Kansas and travelled to Alabama, Oregon and California and there consulted many specialists of these States, but without avail. I have never gotten any better during these years of travelling and doctoring, but became worse and more discouraged as everything failed. Thinking a dry climate would help, we decided to try San Joaquin Valley and came to Modesto to reside. It was here after a time that I heard of the great benefit of the Poo On Chinese Herbs and the great cures accredited to them. At first I was sceptical and doubtful and thought that they were another panacea. But I decided to go, thinking in my distress, that there was a possible chance left. At the time I went I weighed 125 pounds and to-day I weigh 175 pounds. I must say that the result of taking Poo On Chinese Herbs must have been miraculous to me. After taking the Herbs I was first entirely cured of dropsy and stomach trouble and, after more treatment, the pain in my side left and has never returned. I have never felt better all my life than I do to-day and I own nothing but thanks and gratitude towards Poo On Chinese Herbs and Yee Foo Lun, the Herbalist.

After years of suffering and after the enormous expense of travelling and the endless doctors' bills, there is nothing that I can do but speak good for the Poo On Chinese Herbs and heartily recommend them.

Four other members of my family have also been cured by the Poo On Chinese Herbs, which causes me to endorse them more strongly. My husband was suffering from a sore on his lip that was painful and troublesome, and as he was a heavy smoker we believed that it was turning to smoking cancer. He consulted the herbalist and was given some remedies and he was entirely cured and the sore has gone.

My boy Edward, aged 17, was troubled with a pain in his side which caused collapse when he did hard work. We had to see that he was exempted from High School exercises because the pain caused him to drop out. The doctor said that he had appendicitis and that it would be necessary to operate if he expected to be well again. We decided to try Poo On Chinese Herbs and after a few treatments the boy became well and is now able to do all kinds of hard work without any more pain.

Another of my boys, Fred, aged 21, had suffered many years with catarrh and became worse as time went on. He tried many treatments and remedies without result but we can say that after taking some Poo On Chinese Herbs he was completely cured and has never been troubled since.

My daughter Blanch, a few years ago, fell and hurt her side very severely and since that time she was troubled with pain in her side and was unable to find anyone or anything that would help her. The poor girl suffered so much that she had to quit work. A few treatments with the Poo On Chinese Herbs and the girl has been feeling normal ever since.

My whole family cannot express in words its gratitude towards Poo On Chinese Herbs. They have brought health and happiness into our home and have stopped the seemingly endless doctors' bills. We all heartily recommend Poo On Chinese Herbs and have sent many friends to the Herbalist and in every case they have been benefited by Poo On Chinese Herbs.

(During this interview regarding this story taken by a special representative of the newspaper, Mr. F. Meinhart, Sr., was present and said: "We are glad to tell anyone what Poo On Chinese Herbs have done for my family.")

Thousands suffering from catarrh, bronchial and throat trouble, asthma, hay fever, malaria, stomach trouble, indigestion, constipation, gastritis, piles, fistula, heart and skin disease, eczema, scrofula, nervousness, insomnia, obesity, kidney and bladder trouble, diabetes rheumatism, neuralgia, dropsy, pyorrhea, epileptic fits, paralysis, tumours, ulcers, pimples, family trouble, dizziness, headaches, and many other chronic diseases, have been restored to health and happiness, without poisonous drugs, or the knife by the Poo On Chinese Herbs.

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SHOPS AND OFFICES.

At the 40th annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., held yesterday morning in Jardine, Matheson's board room, interesting details were given with regard to the plans for building on the burnt out Hong Kong Hotel site, which was acquired by the company last year. A seven-storey building is to be put up with an arcade of shops in the ground floor and offices above.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman addressing the meeting, said that the amount available for appropriation, including $933,919.48 brought forward from the previous year, was $1,523,978.45—this after payment for the interim dividend in August last of $2 per share absorbing $480,000. "Your Directors," he continued "recommend a final dividend of $2 per share absorbing $480,000, a bonus to staff of $8,000 and to place to a general contingency account the sum of $50,000, leaving $985,978.45 to be carried forward, and I trust shareholders will approve these appropriations.

"As regards the accounts in general there is not a great deal to call for comment beyond the mortgage and property accounts.

"You will notice that the contingent liability of $50,000 mentioned at the bottom of the 1927 balance sheet has disappeared. The question calling for this has been settled in Court and there is, therefore, no need to continue the provision any longer.

Profit And Loss Account.

"Turning to the profit and loss account there is an item of $5,000, subscription to the Chater Memorial Scholarship Fund. I feel sure that all shareholders will approve of this donation as a recognition on their part of the success of this Company so largely due to the guidance and foresight of the late Sir Paul Chater.

"Fire Insurance shows an increase of $9,403.04. This is chiefly due to the new properties we have acquired during the last fifteen months.

Mortgage And Property.

"It has been the Company's policy for some years to dispose to its outlying properties and as opportunity offered to concentrate in the more central districts of the Colony which you will appreciate includes the banking area, and in pursuance of this policy you will observe the sum invested in property at the close of the year under review exceeds that of the previous year by some 2½ million dollars.

"Of this sum over one million represents properties previously mortgaged to us and now acquired on our own account. I refer to (1) Powell's Building; and (2) the block of buildings adjoining the burnt out portion of the Hong Kong Hotel site. This largely explains the reduced figure in the balance sheet on account of "amount advanced on mortgage."

Hong Kong Hotel Site.

"The balance consists of the burnt out site mentioned above, to which I will refer again, rebuilding two blocks of tenement houses in the Wanchai district, the Peak Garage and structural improvements and alterations to several of our Office properties to bring them up to date.

"With regard to the burnt out site, I would mention that during the early part of the year we were approached to obtain our views in connection with the rebuilding or development of this property in conjunction with or in co-operation with the Hotel Company, but subsequently the opportunity occurred for us to acquire the site unconditionally and independently of other interested parties.

"This we eventually decided to do towards the end of the month of May.

"To enable us to overcome certain difficulties and to obtain first hand information and approval from home experts in our proposed scheme of development, the Hotel Company very considerately agreed to our suggestion that final payment for the purchase should be made after an interval of six months.

(*Continued on next Column.*)

HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY.

PROPOSED DIVIDEND.

Subject to the confirmation of shareholders at the fourth annual general meeting to be held on Friday, February 22nd, the directors of the Hong Kong Telephone Company, Limited, recommend the following appropriations:—

Final Dividend of 4 per cent., making a total of 8 per cent. for the year	$76,904.00
Transfer to General Reserve	50,000.00
Bonus to Staff	9,725.67
Transfer to Stores Obsolescence Reserve	25,000.00
Carry forward to next account	29,386.76
Total	$191,016.43

A Seven-Storey Building.

"Completion of the final plan was also recently slightly delayed by an attractive offer from another party for co-operation with us in the development of the site—which up to the moment has had no definite results.

"In the meantime we have upon further consideration lately thought fit to purchase from the Hotel Company a small additional area of some 4,221 square feet at $40 per square foot at the back of Marine Lot No. 7 in order to properly round off our property, and this also has the effect of reducing the average cost of the site to under $53 per foot. Our plans for a seven-storied building are now nearing completion and we hope to make a start on the foundations very shortly.

Shops And Offices.

"The ground floor will be utilised for up-to-date shops and these we will endeavour to let to the best advantage and with due discretion, having regard to various and different lines of business and trades. The shops will be divided from one another by arcades which, with the conveniences and centralisation indicated above, will enable the public to move from one shop to another without having to go out into the streets in various localities of the Colony in all kinds of weather.

Over the shops it is proposed to have a Mezzanine floor available to the tenants below and beneath there will be a roomy basement for storage of goods, etc. The remainder of the building will be adapted as offices in large and small suites very suitable for professional men and domestic quarters or flats, according to the demand. Detailed plans for such a building call for the utmost consideration and care which involves much time, but I hope by this time next year we shall be within measurable distance of earning a return on our money.

Cost Of Building.

"Regarding the cost of the outlay, your Directors do not consider it right that future shareholders should reap the full benefit at the expenses of the present ones, and all interest on money spent on development will be added to the first cost of the property and our current interest account correspondingly credited.

"I do not think that there are any other matters calling for comment and I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented."

OTHER BUSINESS.

The adoption of the report and accounts having been proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. A. S. Gubbay, the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. H. H. H. Priestley as a director was proposed by Mr. D. V. Steavenson and seconded by Mr. B. Wong Tape, and Mr. P. S. Cassidy proposed and Mr. K. Stewart Smith seconded the re-election to the board of directors of Mr. H. H. H. Priestley and Mr. H. P. White, and Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming and Messrs. Linstead & Davis were re-elected auditors on the proposal of Mr. H. R. Sturt seconded by Mr. F. A. Crapnell.

Those Present.

Supporting the Chairman (Mr. B. D. F. Beith) were: Messrs. A. H. Compton, H. H. H. Priestley, H. P. White, J. E. Joseph, Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. L. S. Greenhill (secretary), shareholders present were: Messrs. J. M. Alves, J. P. Braga, P. S. Cassidy, F. A. Crapnell, T. W. Hing, A. C. Kennedy, B. C. Randall, C. S. Remedios, O. F. Ribeiro, H. A. Rodgers, B. L. Seton-Winton, D. V. Steavenson, K. Stewart-Smith, H. R. Sturt, B. W. Tape, and W. E. Van Eps.

RUBBER.

MARKET IN HEALTHEIR STATE.

Messrs. Pentreath & Co. have handed us the following letter from Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co., Liverpool, of January 10th.

Towards the end of last week, there was some enquiry for Spot from manufacturers. Since then, the demand has been maintained, and prices show a satisfactory improvement since our last report.

English and Continental manufacturers are providing the chief support, America remaining rather quiet, which, perhaps, is natural in view of the very heavy shipments now afloat for New York.

The shipments from the East for the month of December are officially given as 66,763 tons, out of which 8,164 tons were shipped to this country. These figures were more or less as expected, and did not affect the market.

There is divergence of opinion as to the probable consumption in America this year. One authority predicts a demand for at least 77 million American tyres against an actual consumption of 71½ millions in 1928, so that on the basis of 9-lbs. per tyre, this means an increase in consumption of 20,000 tons of rubber, apart from the rubber required for the additional inner tubes. Another authority says it becomes more evident that at least some of last year's American consumption really belongs to the current year, so that, at present, it looks doubtful whether American consumption this year will vary much from the 1928 total: however, all indications point to a steady increase in consumption in Europe and the rest of the World.

Generally speaking, the market seems to be in a much healthier condition than for some time past, and, given satisfactory consumption figures, prices should make for steady improvement. Reactions are, of course, inevitable from time to time, but, in our opinion, advantage should be taken of weak markets to make purchases, as it is becoming more and more patent to us that higher levels will be seen later.

Stocks: London, increase of 2,226 tons. Liverpool, increase of 99 tons. Increases are, of course, expected for some time to come.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

	Rugby, Feb. 4th.
Paris	124.10
New York	4.84 27/32
Brussels	34.89
Geneva	25.21
Amsterdam	12.10
Milan	92.65
Berlin	20.43
Stockholm	18.14
Copenhagen	18.18
Oslo	18.19
Vienna	34.505
Prague	163¾
Helsingfors	192¾
Madrid	31.505
Lisbon	109 11/16
Athens	375
Bucharest	806
Rio	5 61/64
Buenos Aires	47½
Bombay	1/8
Shanghai	2/6¾
Hong Kong	2/-
Yokohama	1/10 7/16
Silver (spot)	26 3/16
Silver (forward)	26 3/16

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	February 5th, 1929.
H.K. Banks	$1,340 buy., 1,35 sel.
Do., London	£145½ nom.
Chartered Banks	£22½ buy.
Mercantile Banks, A. & B.	£34½ nom.
Do., C.	£15½ nom.
P. & O. Banks	£9½ nom.
East Asia Banks	$96 buy.
Canton Insurances	$685 buy.
Union Insurances	$370 buy.
North China Ins.	Tls. 160 buy.
Yangtsze Insurances	M. $50 nom.
China Underwriters	$2.20 buy., 2,40 sel.
China Fire Insurances	$280 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	$785 nom.
Douglases	$36 buy.
H.K. Steamboats	$27.10 buy., 27 sa.
H.K. Tugs	$1.40 nom.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	$50 buy.
Do. (Def.)	$90 nom.
Shell Transports	97/6 nom.
Do. (new)	—
Union Waterboats	$22½ nom.
Benguets	$2.40 buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.	6¾/7½ nom.
Langkats (combined)	Tls. 1.60 buy.
Do. (single)	Tls. 6 nom.
S'hai. Explorations	Tls. 2.90 buy.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 3.10 buy.
Banks	$5.80 buy., 5½ sa.
Tronoh Mines	17/6 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharfs	$181 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	$40½ nom.
China Providents	$5.05 buy., 5.15 sel.
Hongkews	Tls. 164 sel.
New Engineerings	Tls. 5½ nom.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 106 buy.
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 12.90 sel.
Oriental Cottons	Tls. 2 nom.
S'hai. Cottons (old)	Tls. 65½ nom.
Do. (new)	Tls. 33 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	$9.20 buy., 9.30 sel.
H.K. Lands	$65 buy.
Shanghai Lands	Tls. 165 buy.
Humphreys Estates	$15 buy.
H.K. Realties	$3.60 buy.
H.K. Tramways	$20½ buy. 20.60 sa.
Peak Trams (old)	513 sel.
Do. (new)	$6.30 nom.
Star Ferries	$71½ sel.
China Lights	$12½ buy.
H.K. Electrics (old)	$53½ buy.
Do. (new)	$52½ buy.
Macao Electrics	$26½ nom.
Sandakan Lights	$5 nom.
Telephones (old)	$6.90 buy.
Do. (new)	$6.80 buy.
China Buses	Tls. 11½ buy.
Singapore Tractions	11/6 nom.
Do. (Pref.)	17/6 buy., 18/3 sel.
China Sugars	$1.10 buy.
Malabon Sugars	$27 buy.
Canton Ices	$3½ nom.
Cements (combined)	$9.80 buy.
Do. (old)	$7.80 nom.
Do. (new)	$1½ buy.
H.K. Ropes (old)	$7.20 nom.
Do. (new)	$7.10 nom.
United Asbestos	$5 nom.
Dairy Farms	$21.40 buy., 21½ sel. & sa.
Watsons	$13½ buy.
Dor A Wings	80 cts. buy.
Lane Crawfords	$3.05 nom.
Mackintoshs	$20 nom.
Sincres	$10½ buy.
Wm. Powells	$3.65 nom.
H.K. Amusements	$36½ sel.
H.K. Constructions	$1½ nom.
C'que. Indus. G.$ Bonds	68/7 nom.
H.K. Govt. Loans	5% prem. buy.

buy.—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.

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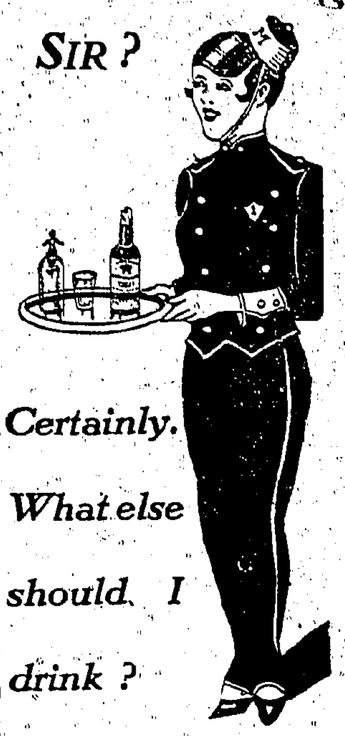

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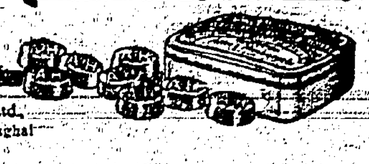

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London and Shanghai

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

WOMEN HAVE NOT CHANGED.

THE CAVE-MAN COMPLEX.

[By BARONESS FURNIVALL.]

In my opinion, the higher a woman's mentality the more she likes to have a "cave-man" husband, and, paradoxically enough, the less chance she has of obtaining one.

The reason is that the majority of men—and "cave-men" especially—have a habit of beating a hasty retreat whenever women display too obtrusively any sign of intellectuality.

The truth is that they suspect her of baiting a trap to manage them, whereas if they only knew it, the clinging-vine type of woman is far more likely to turn the tables on them, and to rule them with a rod of iron.

The really successful "cave-man" husband, though, is not by any means a brute, nor does he achieve his victories by the exercise of mere brute force.

Describe him as electric and dynamic, and you have an infinitely better and truer conception of his personality.

The Power Of Suggestion.

His conquests are usually made as the result of the power of suggestion that emanates from him. Subconsciously, too, he uses this power as much on himself as he does on other people.

He is supremely self-confident, and it never occurs to him for an instant that he can fail. The result of this mental attitude is that he hardly ever does fail.

The "cave-man" husband is generally pictured brandishing a club, or else dragging a defenceless woman around by the roots of her hair. Apart from being a libel on the unfortunate man, such a picture is distinctly old-fashioned and behind the times, as most men would find it difficult to seize our shortish hair by the roots.

A Tribute To Beauty.

I think that this type exists chiefly in the imagination of the writers of popular fiction, and not in stern reality. Certainly such a man would make no appeal to an intellectual woman, and I doubt if he would to a frivolous one either.

A reason for the continued popularity of the "cave-man" husband is that women have not really changed so much as their outward appearance may lead one to suppose. Most of them enjoy the idea of being conquered quite as much as their Victorian prototypes did.

They consider it a tribute paid to their personal appearance, and a sign of their ability to charm. After all, it is a naturally logical inference to assume that, if a man is not sufficiently interested to want to conquer, he is not really genuinely interested at all.

A Man Of Action.

Another reason why I think the "cave-man" attracts so many women is because he is a man of action. He is a survival of that period when the lover hurried his lady off to Gretna Green and married her out of hand before an irate guardian could arrive to forbid the banns, and snatch a tearful ward away.

If a census were taken on the subject, I believe that we should discover Petruchio is quite as popular to-day as he was with his Katherine, and that his tactics—when followed—are still as productive of ultimate success as ever they proved to be in "The Taming of the Shrew."

Petruchio was an object lesson of one reason why women like cavemen—most primitive of reasons—because they enjoy being mastered.

COLD WEATHER SKIN TREATMENT.

Cold days are those when the woman with dry, sensitive skin must take particularly good care of it. Otherwise it will shrivel and crack and show a most distressing tendency to wrinkle. It must be kept well fed and well protected to retain its smoothness and fineness of texture.

After cleansing with cream at night, a rich skin food should be worked into the skin by patting gently with an upward and outward motion. A film of this cream can be profitably left on overnight. Before she ventures out the woman with this type of skin will always, if she is careful of her complexion, protect it with a vanishing cream before she uses her cosmetics. Soap and water should be avoided for the most part.

FAVORITE FASHIONS
By SIMONE

It's fashionable to wear tiers, if they are low placed to keep slenderness through the hips. The moulded bodice, with collarless Vionnet neckline, has a gathered jabot frill that takes a diagonal slant. The long tight fitting sleeves have inserted frills in darts below the elbows. It makes up smartly in any of the season's new fabrics, such as silk crepe in a geometric print, lustrous crepe satin in black, printed sheer velvet, mid-night blue wool crepe, black flat silk crepe or bright red georgette crepe.

GAY BLOUSE.

A Colorful Scarf Print Fashions this Blouse. Light Blue, Dark Blue, Lacquer Red and Dark Blue Develop the Backgrounds of the Respective Sections, Accented by Varicolored Dots and Squares.

MODES OF THE MINUTE.

LITTLE VIGNETTES OF PARIS FASHIONS.

The Parisienne, when she walks in the Bois in the morning, is wearing a tweed ensemble, not a coat and skirt with blouse or jumper and a long coat, but a dress of tweed with a little linen collar and cuffs, and a long coat with a fur collar. The tweed ensemble looks its best in beige and brown, beige and white, almond green and white, red and white, or black. A short, kilted skirt is worn with a bodice which is moulded to the hips, but has a little play above them; buttons either down the front or at the side. It has long sleeves and a shallow, pointed neck opening, or one which is a little rounded and trimmed with a neat linen collar or georgette fichu with two jabot ends. A leather belt is put about the waist at a normal line. The coat is straight with a shawl collar of fur, very enveloping, cuffs of the same, and patch pockets.

Coats and skirts of broadtail, real or imitation, are very much in favour with Parisiennes. A more or less straight, fold-over skirt has a slightly sac coat and a blouse of white satin, trimmed with big pearl buttons. A toque-beret to match finishes what is a charming ensemble for tea at the Ritz.

A lace dress, cut into a low point down the back and higher in front, may have long, tight, transparent lace sleeves shaped to a point over the hand.

With an evening dress flowers may be worn in a bar across the front of the dress at the base of the neck opening, or at the back at the same spot. They form what may be described as a very big brooch of bright colours made of flowers instead of jewels. A "brooch" of gardenias, with dark, glistening green leaves, or of red and white camelias, or any other rather "tidy" flowers, looks very well on a black lace or velvet frock, or on a dance dress in georgette or tulle.

The term tunic is open to a wide interpretation. It is put on to an evening dress as a long bodice with a basque, and is particularly distinguished when carried out in black taffeta, the line of the basque being broken by a big bow and ends at one side, and the same sort of bow, only smaller, on the shoulder.

A tulle or velvet skirt may have a sequin bodice. In white tulle with silver sequins this idea is charming for youth. In black velvet and sequins it is just as attractive for maturity. It is daring in red tulle and sequins and becoming to the real blonde or the sparkling brunette in pale, cloudy green. Sequins may also be used to make a theatre cap with a chin strap. This little cap is most becoming to a really pretty face, but it needs beauty to save it from looking stagey.

BEAUTY.

CARE OF THE HAIR.

I've always felt that the best possible time to buy a hat is just before having your hair trimmed and waved. If it looks well then, it's bound to be successful when your hair is properly tended to.

No matter how well you are dressed or how well-groomed otherwise, if you hair isn't becomingly arranged you can't hope to look anything like your best. There is no excuse for strangely, unkempt locks in these days of permanents, finger-waves, and marcels. By putting yourself in the hands of a really good hairdresser for an hour or two (or even less) you can achieve an air of being well turned-out that you can get no other way. Let me here recommend the Darelle Beauty Shoppe for all sorts of waving. They do a permanent particularly well.

Have you even noticed the contrasting expressions on the faces of women going out of a beauty shop with their hair all newly washed and waved and of those waiting for their appointments, hoping that their little pull-down hats sufficiently conceal their shortcomings? It actually makes you feel better to know that your hair is smooth and glossy and arranged to enhance your good looks.

Healthy hair is usually beautiful hair and no one can hope for an attractive coiffure unless her hair is frequently, shampooed, her scalp massaged daily, and her hair-brush used vigorously and conscientiously. When you know that your scalp and hair are in good condition, then it is plenty of time to consider what kind of wave you will have, and how you will arrange it.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

Health Talks.

COD LIVER OIL.

Cod liver oil is obtained from the liver of the common cod-fish. It has been put to wide use as a nutritive substance in certain wasting diseases. It is in reality "bottled sunlight," as it gives off the light rays of the spectrum known as ultra violet rays, which are a part of sunlight. Cod liver oil has, in a striking degree, the power to regulate the calcium and the phosphorus content of the blood. Moreover, it is rich in fat soluble vitamins.

How cod liver oil could contain these therapeutic properties of sunlight was long a mystery. A fish, that swims deep in the water, yielded "canned" sunlight. Where did he get it? Here is the explanation in a nutshell, given by Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, formerly Commissioner of Health of Chicago:

The sun sends ultra violet rays into the water. The ultra violet rays are taken up by small fishes and plants. The small fishes are caught by the codfish. The fishing fleet catches the codfish. The cod's liver is removed to get the cod liver oil. This is treated to make it palatable, then bottled.

"Cod liver oil has an old and honourable history," says Dr. Bundesen. "Long before the 'whys' and 'wherefores' were known, its value as a remedy and tonic was already recognized.

"Over 900 years ago, Norway was delivering cod liver oil to whomever would buy. The Norsemen were using it as a food in Winter and, as a result, were a strong and hardy race.

"Modern humanity owes a great debt to that far northern country. When you teach your children their prayers, put in a word for Norway, for from there came cod liver oil or the bottled sunshine that makes health shine."

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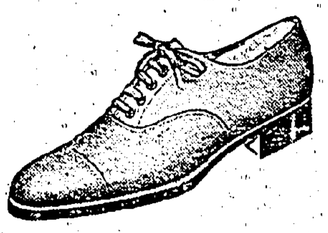
K SHOES



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PRIZE DAY AT BELILIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

SATISFACTORY REPORT FOR PAST YEAR.

PUPILS AND UNSELFISH SERVICE FOR OTHERS.

THE HON. MR. SOUTHORN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

A year of satisfactory progress in the various branches of the schools activities was reported by the Headmistress of the Belilios Public School at the annual prize giving held in the hall of Queen's College lent for the occasion. Success in examinations, in physical training, in the Girl Guide movement, and in social service for others were points touched upon in the report. The Headmistress also appealed for endowments for girls to enter the University after their school life and, the need for an Assembly Hall and playing fields was stressed.

The Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn, C.M.G., who presided, congratulated the Girl Guides of the School in winning the Prince of Wales' Banner and on worthily maintaining the fine traditions of Belilios School in social service for others.

The Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn, C.M.G. and Mrs. Southorn were accommodated on the platform with the Headmistress (Miss H. F. Skinner), the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., Mr. A. E. Wood (Director of Education), and Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of School). Among others present were the Right Rev. C. R. Duppuy (Bishop of Victoria), the Rev. G. E. S. Upsdell, the Rev. Father Byrne, S.J., Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, Colonel and Mrs. Skinner, Captain and Mrs. Charnock, Mrs. Kinloch, Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mrs. H. T. Creasy, Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E., Chev. J. M. Alves, Dr. E. M. Minett, Messrs. T. Dallin, Y. P. Law, Yu Wan, Roman Catholic Clergy, Marynoll Sisters, Headmistress and staff of St. Paul's Girls' College.

At the close of the reading of the school report, the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn addressed the gathering, followed by an address by the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall with wholesome advice to the pupils how to spend their holidays Each successful pupil shook hands with Mr. Southorn before she carried her prize away. A Chinese play entitled "The Prodigal Daughter" written by the girls of Class 3 was presented at the close and thoroughly enjoyed by the large gathering present.

THE REPORT.

The Head Mistress after thanking Mr. and Mrs. Southorn for their presence, and referring to several staff changes said, in the course of her report that the maximum enrolment was 525 and the percentage of attendance shows an improvement on that of last year. In my report of 1928 parents were asked to refrain from withdrawing their daughters from the school during the course of the year and it is gratifying to note the improvement now shown, pupils this year have stayed and steadily completed the year's course.

Scholarships And Prizes.

We are singularly fortunate this year in having two extra scholarships in each of the class 1 to 7, and two extra bequests for prizes.

The scholarships are those given by Mr. Wu Hay Tong and I offer him on behalf of the school our most grateful thanks.

The bequests are those of the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie, one for this year only, given in Drawing and Domestic Science and one annual fund for the mathematics.

Physical Education.

Physical Education has taken a permanent place in the school curriculum and is well liked by the girls.

Hygiene has been taught in all classes for three years now. Dr. S. Y. Wong of the University gave two lectures and we shall be glad if Dr. Wong can give us more of his time this year. Gymnastics were introduced a little over a year ago. The girls enjoy their exercises, and the improvement in personal deportment and general bearing is pleasing to observe.

The health of the school has remained good throughout the year.

Social Service.

The Victoria Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance, which consists of twenty members, including two officers, continues in good works. They have vaccinated a large number of people and in the school itself 108 pupils.

The Guides, the 3rd Hong Kong Company, have had a fairly full and interesting year. They won the Prince of Wales' Banner.

This year hails the birth of the B.P.S. Brownies, the 5th Hong Kong Company. It is at present a small but eager band of 24.

It has become a tradition in B.P.S. that we should through our school charities give help to other children who are in need. During the year money is raised by means of contributions, entertainments, to support a Belilios Cot at the Alice Memorial Hospital and another Belilios Cot at the Hospital for children in Great Ormend Street, London, while we also contribute to the support of a member of the C.M.S. Victoria Home in Kowloon City and send a thousand dollars each year to the Ministering Children's League.

As a school we suffer greatly under the handicap of a building which has no Assembly Hall.

The education of the Chinese girl is no old feature of Chinese social life; ours ranks amongst the pioneer schools of the Colony, and because we aim at enlarging the sphere of the girls' lives and handing on to them the best traditions of European education we want to give them more than the every day routine of subject teaching. We want to encourage the school sense, the idea of the school as a corporate entity. The majority of our pupils entering at the bottom of the school complete the course up to the Matriculation Class in twelve years. Given the best conditions what could we not do during those years for the girls. As it is, we cannot expand the school life as we would wish, nor—because of the absence of playing-fields—can we assist as we should like in improving the health and strength of the girls who pass through the school.

Yearly Examinations.

In the yearly examinations 153 students were examined in the Upper School of whom 141 passed and 17 failed. In the Lower School 292 were examined of whom 219 passed and 73 failed. The results in the Lower School although better than those of last year do not yet come up to expectations.

The results of the University Examinations are very satisfactory. Eight girls entered for Matriculation and Senior, of these four gained Matriculation Certificates and three the Senior. In the Junior Local there were ten passes out of twelve, with two distinctions.

There is, however, one aspect of the work in the higher classes which gives cause for sadness our girls often wish to enter the University, but are unable to do so because of the expenses involved. Belilios is a school of great size, but we have not one scholarship to offer to those who wish to pass on from school to the University.

MR. W. T. SOUTHORN'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn said:

I have listened with much interest to the report of the work of the school during the past year and I offer my congratulations to you all and particularly to Miss Skinner and her staff on the fine record which the report disclose. I noted with particular satisfaction the success which has attended the introduction of Physical Training—a feature of school life whether for boys or girls on which modern educationists rightly lay much stress. Another feature of your school life which gives special pleasure to my wife and myself is your very successful entry into the Girl Guide movement and I congratulate your 3rd Hong Kong Company most heartily on winning the Prince of Wales' Banner after only one year's work. One Director of Education whom we knew told us that you could always tell a Girls' school which went in for Guiding by the general alertness of the pupils and by the wholesome atmosphere which always prevailed in such schools. Now that Directors would have agreed, for it is quite obvious that in Belilios School we have all the signs of a school that has imbibed the real Guide spirit.

Value Of Social Service.

I was very pleased to find that Miss Skinner's report broke away from the traditional school report with its dreary list of scholastic achievements and, relegating these important but very dull details to a few paragraphs, gave us a lively picture of the school's activities. Not the least of these is your Social service work on the success of which I offer you all the heartiest congratulations. It is no small thing to be brought up in a tradition of unselfish service for others, and I am more than delighted to learn from the report that the fine tradition of Belilios School is worthily maintained by its present pupils. It shows that you are being taught to appreciate the fact that to get the best out of your School life you must do something more than merely learn lessons and pass examinations. Now don't imagine that I want to belittle the value of learning or to abate one jot of the praise which should rightly be given to those who win prizes. In spite of all people say

(*Continued on next Column*).

to the contrary the prizes do generally go to those who work hardest and deserve them most; but I want you all, prizewinners and non-prize winners alike, to take something more out of your school life than mere book knowledge and there is no nobler thing you can take away than the desire to help those who are less fortunately situated than yourselves, a spirit of unselfish service for others which your practice of social service in your school cannot fail to encourage. Here in Belilios, as Miss Skinner has pointed out, we are breaking new ground in Chinese social life, and I only wish I could promise Miss Skinner those much needed accessories of her work, an Assembly Hall and playing fields, in recognition of the past good work of her predessors and herself for I am quite sure that they would be used to amplify and improve the work now being done. "I have no doubt your enthusiastic Director, himself an athlete of no small repute, will investigate the possibilities and press them on the Government in due season. I can assure you they will receive every possible consideration.

Work Women's Emancipation.

I said we were breaking new ground here in Chinese social life. The education and emancipation of Chinese womanhood is progressing at a pace which even alarms the more conservative, but if we can guide the movement aright, and we must so guide it, then I see in a school like this one of the best instruments for the restoration of the greatness of China. The old China, socially as well as politically, has crumbled before our very eyes and in its regeneration Chinese womanhood has a great part to play. For that part we must have educated Chinese women, educated not only in books but also in character, women who can not only see the social evils of their times but take part in devising and applying the remedies—such women we look to our great schools to produce and among the greatest we are proud to number Belilios. The whole outlook for you girls has been revolutionized since your mothers' or at any rate since your grandmothers' times. A new freedom is opening out before you and if you will use that freedom not as a license for pleasure but as an opportunity for service you will confer a benefit on your people and you will bring honour to your school. "Opportunities" as Mr. Baldwin once said "will be shown you, as life goes on, how best you may do your part. Look out for those opportunities and stretch out your hand to meet them." (Applause).

THE YUNNAN EARTH-QUAKE.

WIDESPREAD ALARM.

NOT MUCH DAMAGE DONE.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Talifu, Yunnan Province, January 15th:—For the last five days Talifu and its neighbourhood have been alarmed by a series of terrible earth-quakes which followed each other in very quick succession. Those who had the unfortunate experience of being in the Province four years ago, when the earthquakes did considerable damage, were hysterical with fright, as no one who has been a victim of such an ordeal can possibly realise what it is like and the effect upon the ne ves. Most people are overcome by giddiness just before the quake starts.

The severest shocks this year took place during the night of January 12th and while it lasted the people were horrified, remembering what befell them four years ago. This part of the Province has been plagued by bandits for more than five months, and the preliminaries of the quakes was like the not unfamiliar sound of a brigade of cavalry at full gallop from the direction of the Lake (Erh Hai). This first quivering was followed by a dry rumbling sound from the heart of the mountains on the west which spread general terror. Suddenly, like a loud clap of thunder, the earthquake commenced, the ground rocking so that one was hardly able to stand without clutching to some post or a wall.

Fortunately, however, the people were more frightened than hurt and not much damage to property or loss of life has been reported. The area around Teng Yueh, near the Burma border, also felt the earthquake but no account of how they fared has so far come to hand.

The Roman Catholic Fathers, who are mostly veterans out here did not seem to be much perturbed.

The Reverend Mr. Hanna, the only British missionary now here is leaving soon and he will most probably not be replaced.

K. M. A.

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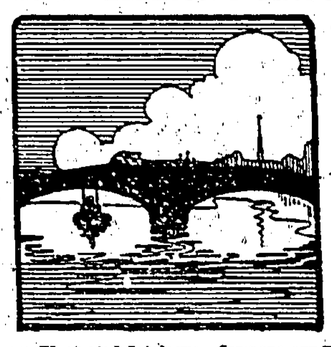

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THE NEW SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' HOME.

HONOUR WHERE HONOUR IS DUE.

We have received the following from the Rev. J. C. Knight Anstey:

All who were present at the opening of the new Sailors' and Soldiers' Home by H.E. the Governor on Wednesday last were enthusiastic in their admiration of the building and its equipment, and the appreciation of Service Men has already manifested itself.

Sir Reginald Y. Trywhitt, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L., enclosing a very generous gift to the Home, says:—"I enclose a small contribution to your most excellent Home. I can't tell you how impressed I am with it, and I think it is perfectly splendid in all details. I know the men will appreciate it."

Public Spirited Service.

The splendid completion of such a large enterprise has been due to the energy and cordial co-operation of a group of voluntary workers, and attention should be drawn to the fact that many hours stolen from their leisure or recreation have been given in Committee Meetings and out of them by those who share the work and responsibility of such an important enterprise as has now been brought to so successful a climax. The following ladies and gentlemen are the Members of the General Committee of the Home:—

Rev. J. C. Knight Anstey, President and Treasurer; Messrs. A. Dransfield and T. Armstrong, Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Committee; Mrs. Anstey, Mrs. Makeham, and Mrs. Edmonds; Rev. Edgar Dewstoe, Chairman and General Superintendent of the South China District of the W.M.M.S.; Col. R. B. Skinner, O.B.E., R.E. representing the Army; Engineer-Captain W. H. Michell, R.N., representing the Navy; Messrs. S. Hamer, W. H. Edmonds, T. L. Mathias, R.C.N.C., and Mr. C. Makeham. Mr. A. J. May, A.R.I.B.A., Wesleyan Mission Architect. Until they left the Colony Mr. and Mrs. Allan Kirk were very active members of this Committee.

The Special Building Committee.

A special Building Committee was formed to review the plans and to assist the Architect but, the value of their painstaking and conscientious devotion to the task assigned them is immeasurable. The following gentlemen constituted the Building Committee:—Mr. A. J. May, A.R.I.B.A., the Architect; Messrs. S. Hamer, C. Sara, W. H. Edmonds, and Mr. A. E. Clarke, who personally planned and superintended the whole electrical installation. Until his departure from the Colony to take up his appointment under the Ceylon Government, Mr. Allan Kirk was the Convener of this Committee, and was largely responsible for the efficiency of its working. On his departure, this office was undertaken by Mr. F. J. Ling who from the commencement had been a valued member of the Committee.

A special Equipment Sub-Committee, gave minute attention to the furnishing and appointments of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Smith acted as the Convener of this Committee. The Committee is also indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Smith for unflagging toil in preparation for the opening of the Home.

The two special pianos given by the Ladies' Church aid were supplied by the Anderson Music Co., and this firm made a handsome contribution to the Home by supplying the pianos on very generous terms.

We trust that His Excellency's appeal for further help will not pass unheeded. It is obvious that such an institution cannot be run effectively except at great expense; and ministering, as it does, to only one section of the community its revenue is strictly limited, and specially suffers when the Fleet is absent from Hong Kong. Being also a Temperance institution, the considerable profits of a 'wet' Bar are 'non est.'

GENERAL CHARITIES ORGANISATION.

THE DESIRABILITY OF WORKING TOGETHER.

APPEAL AT GENERAL MEETING.

Representatives of the various local charity organisations were present at a meeting of the General Charities Organisation held at Police Headquarters yesterday. Among the business dealt with was the confirming of the minutes of the last annual meeting and the adoption of the report and accounts for the past year.

It was stated in the report read by the Secretary, Captain F. Bayliss, that fifty cases had received assistance during the year 1928.

Commenting on the report for the year's work, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., who presided, said that they would all agree that there was a real necessity for such an Organisation and that the General Charities Organisation as exists at present was doing good work particularly in preventing overlapping and assisting in granting a certain amount of relief in deserving cases.

In connection with the 50 cases dealt with during the year, Mr. Wolfe said that thanks were due to the Hong Kong Benevolent Society for assisting the Organisation in fourteen cases, as there were not sufficient funds to deal with them all.

Four other cases, he continued, were attended to by the Police. These were deserving cases and it was obvious that assistance should be given and those seeking it should be spared from going to the House of Detention.

In five other cases, the persons concerned were found employment by Captain Bayliss. As Secretary of the Organisation it was not part of his duties to find employment, as the Organisation is more in the nature of an information bureau. However, it showed what an energetic Secretary could do. Captain Bayliss, in his capacity as Superintendent of the Sailors' Home came into contact with the public generally and shipping people in particular, and he had used the opportunity to good purpose. Thanks were therefore due to him for his excellent services and the kind manner in which he helped deserving cases.

Co-operation Between Helpers.

It was desirable that all the charitable institutions should work together in bringing cases to the attention of the Organisation. He would therefore specially emphasise this, and request the institutions concerned to give their assistance rather than act on their own. Individuals also can assist by filling in the form and returning to the Organisation. Any individual giving money to an applicant for relief just in order to get rid of him was simply throwing it away. The proper course was to send the money to the Organisation and direct the applicant there when his case will be investigated and assistance given.

The Funds.

Dealing with the funds of the Organisation, Mr. Wolfe said that each society represented in the Organisation made a contribution of $100 a year to which the Hong Kong Government adds the sum of $500. This year the M.C.L. gave a donation of $500 towards the funds of the Organisation for which they were very grateful.

In conclusion, Mr. Wolfe emphasised that it is not part of the duties of the General Charities Organisation to interfere in any way with the granting of charity to known persons by an individual charitable society. Any society joining the Organisation merely binds itself not to dispose charity to unknown newcomers to the Colony or to persons who are known to be undeserving of help.

FORGERY GANG BROKEN UP?

JURORS' LONG DELIBERATION OVER $50 BANKNOTE CASE.

DEFENCE PLEA OF REAL LIFE COINCIDENCE.

LONG SENTENCES IMPOSED.

After a protracted hearing, lasting five days, the four Chinese, one of whom was a woman, were yesterday convicted on charges of uttering, and the possession of forged $50 bank-notes purporting to have been issued by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The juriors paid very careful attention to the case, and their verdict was arrived at after and a deliberation lasting over an hour.

With the conviction of these four persons, the Police is of the opinion that the gang has been broken up. This set of forgers have been under police surveillance for over a year, but they had been so elusive and careful that no evidence to justify arrest could be brought against them. It was only on November last, that a trap was laid for them, but when the four prisoners were apprehended the alleged ring-leader, Chan Wing, made good his escape.

The case for the Crown was conducted by Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, and the fourth prisoner, Chau Hoi, was defended by Mr. Leo d'Almada, jnr., instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almada, snr.

When the case was continued yesterday morning, evidence as to the character of the fourth prisoner was given by Mr. Chau Ka Ho, Director of the Sze Yap S.S. Co. He stated that he knew both prisoner and his father. "Everyone says he is a good boy."

Prisoner's father, an elderly Chinese, who has been in San Francisco for over thirty years, also gave evidence. He said that his business was hiring out canvas beds on board the s.s. Tai Lee, for he which he held the monopoly. In his work he was assisted by his son and another man called Chau Tin, to both of whom he paid $30 a month. His son, the prisoner and Chau Tin ran a side line of their own. They sold overcoats on board the ship to passengers.

Witness then corroborated his son's story in respect of the sale of an overcoat to a passenger on November 15th, for $10, and for which he was tendered a $50 note in payment. He remembered distinctly that his son went to him and asked for $20 to make the change. Prisoner had never been a spendthrift and saved his money. His conduct had always been good.

No. 3 Prisoner Addresses The Jury.

The third prisoner then addressed the jury. He said that No. 114, Des Vœux Road Central was originally an opium divan, and it was there that he met Chan Wing. On November 14th, he met the first prisoner and they proceeded to the house to smoke opium. However, on the way, just when they came to No. 17, Connaught Road Central, by the P. & O. Building, the first prisoner stopped to talk to someone outside No. 17. Prisoner went up the group of men talking, and one of them, who was in European attire, asked him who he was. The first prisoner replied that he was a friend. The man then gave first prisoner $30, who in turn handed it over to him, (third prisoner) with the request to take it to Chan Wing.

Prisoner took the money to Chan Wing at No. 114, Des Vœux Road Central, and was asked by Chan Wing to go and fetch the man in European clothes. Prisoner went to No. 17, Connaught Road, where he saw the man and told him that Chan Wing had asked for him. Just at that moment, one of the Chinese constables, who had been posing as a potential buyer, came up to the man in European clothes. They spoke and prisoner was asked to take the constable to Chan Wing (prisoner, of course, not knowing that he was dealing with a constable). He went with the constable, whose name was Chang Siu Ping, but before they had gone very far, they met another young man whom the constable also took along with him.

"A One-Constable Police Station."

On November 16th, prisoner again went to No. 114, Des Vœux Road Central, to smoke opium, and he was again asked to go and call the man from No. 17, Conaught Road. Prisoner then described his movements up to the time when he was arrested. That was at about 3 a.m.

Several detectives went to arrest him, and they also brought No. 1 prisoner, who was already under arrest. Prisoner and the No. 1 prisoner were asked the whereabouts of Chan Wing, "and just because I was not able to tell them, I was beaten," prisoner added.

They were then taken to a place in Lee Garden Street, and "we were kept in a police station where there was only one constable. The solitary constable was told to keep a good watch over us. After waiting for an hour, the other detectives returned and they brought the woman prisoner with them," he added.

After this, they were all taken to Central Police Station, and later in the morning, they were questioned by police officers. Prisoner then added that the Police had threatened to "beat him to death" if he did not tell the truth.

The Fourth Prisoner's Case.

Addressing the jury on behalf of the fourth prisoner, Mr. Leo d'Almada said that the only evidence of conspiracy against his client was that he was alleged to have said to the police constable at No. 114, Des Vœux Road, that he had came to look for Chan Wing. His client had, however, given a different version of the story, and had said that when he was asked who the head of the house was, he replied that it was Chan Wing.

As for the possession of the note, Counsel said that the onus was on the defence to prove that prisoner was either in lawful possession or that he had reasonable excuse for the possession of the note. Towards that end, he had called considerable evidence to show that prisoner had come by the note as a result of a sale of an overcoat to a passenger.

Counsel, continuing, said that the jury must also bear in mind that the 40 forged notes found by the Police, differed materially from the one which his client had. In the first place, the whole of the 40 notes were new and did not appear to have been in circulation. They all purported to be signed by Mr. Clarke of the Hong Kong Bank. The note found in prisoner's possession was signed by a Mr. Eldridge. This gentleman was called and in the witness box had admitted that the Bank had passed no fewer than 11 of such notes. Furthermore, the note in prisoner's possession had every appearance of having been in circulation. Taking the whole circumstances, there was nothing wonderful in the supposition that that prisoner was being wrongly accused.

Was The Constable Sure?

Counsel then reviewed the evidence of the constable, and pointed out to the jury that the witness had said that when he wanted to search the fourth prisoner, the latter at once threw the $50 note on the floor. Commenting on that, Counsel pointed out that the same witness had also said that he had asked prisoner whether he threw the note on the floor and where did it come from. "If the constable was so sure that prisoner had actually thrown the note on the floor, then why should he ask this question? Counsel said that the only inference which could be drawn from this was that the constable himself had not seen how the note came to be on the floor. It was probably the conviction complex which all constables had.

Counsel also said that prisoner was arrested some 13 hours after the others, and if he was a member of the gang, could it be said that he had not been warned. It was absurd to suggest that such was the case, because if he was one of a gang, it would be reasonable to believe that they must have their sources of information.

As regards the $90 which was also found on the prisoner, Counsel said that in cross-examination, Mr. Fitzroy seemed to question why a father should trust his son with that sum of money. Prisoner had told the jury and was corroborated by his father that that sum of money belonged to his father. "If a father does not trust his own son with $90, he is not be worthy to be called a father," Counsel added.

Remarkable Coincidence Only In Real Life.

In conclusion, Counsel said that the whole case was one of those remarkable coincidences—so which do happen in real life, and of which no writers of fiction could have dreamed. He asked the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Fitzroy then addressed the jury, because the first and second prisoners, not having called any witnesses, were entitled to address the jury last.

Counsel reviewed the evidence at great length and said that the first, second and third prisoners, in their own statements, had admitted that they knew they were dealing in forged notes. With regard to the fourth prisoner, it was true that he came on the scene sometime later. He however had shown guilty knowledge by throwing the note on the floor. He, of course denied this, and said that note slipped out of his hand to the floor, but it was true.

Taking the whole of the circumstances of the case, Counsel said, it was more than coincidence. Prisoner knew Chan Wing, had gone to a house where the scheme was hatched, and also went there with a forged note in his possession. The only conclusion one could arrive at was that he was a party to the conspiracy.

Dealing with the first prisoner who was indicated on another count of being in possession of plates and other apparatus which could be used for forgery, Counsel said that all the jury had to remember was that that prisoner was a printer and know the use of the apparatus and the plates. He was also in possession of plates with which notes of the Central Bank could be forged. Prisoner's only excuse was that the plates were given him to keep by a man named George Sunico. That man was a seaman and was not in the Colony. The jury would have to find whether a seaman was more likely to be conversant with the plates, etc., than a licenced printer.

The No. 1 prisoner then addressed the jury. He said that he was a good man, having arrived in the Colony eight years ago. Six out of the eight years he had been here, he was employed in a printing shop. He resigned in order to start out on his own. He concluded by asking his Lordship to investigate into his character carefully.

Chan's Wife Defends Herself.

The woman prisoner, in her address to the jury, said that she had no knowledge of her husband's —Chan Wing's—business, and added that "If a husband commits felony, the wife is not responsible for that felony."

His Lordship pointed out to her that conspiracy under compulsion was a misdemeanour and not a felony.

The Summing-up.

In his summing-up, his Lordship gave a legal definition of forgery. He said that from the statements made it would appear that the first, second and third prisoners knew that they were handling forged notes. The position of the fourth prisoner was somewhat different, in that he came on the scene alone. There was no direct evidence given by any of the earlier prisoners against him, but nevertheless it was being hatched, with a note which was similar to one already in the police's possession. The whole evidence pointed to Chan Wing as the ring leader, and this prisoner asked for him.

There was, his Lordship said, direct evidence that the fourth prisoner was in possession of the note, but that would not be sufficient to convict him. There was further evidence that he threw the note on the floor when he was searched, and if he did throw it, he must have guilty knowledge.

As to prisoner coming into possession of the note, he had already told the jury that he had sold an overcoat and was paid the $50 by a passenger to whom he had given back $40 change. This evidence was to a great extent corroborated by prisoner's father and Chau Tin. The jury would have to find whether his story was true, and if it was true then his possession of the note had an honest explanation. To possess a forged note "might happen to you and I," his Lordship added.

The Sentences.

His Lordship dealt with the evidence at length, and the jury retired at 3.55 p.m. to consider their verdict. They re-assembled at 5.05 p.m., and returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners on all counts.

Before imposing sentence on the prisoners, his Lordship said that the jury had paid very careful attention to the case, and that he was fully in accord with the verdict. It, however, appeared to him that Chan Wing was the moving spirit and the head-man, but if there were no persons like the prisoners, who were willing to aid and abet, there would be no such cases.

The first prisoner was then sentenced to 2 years on the first count, and in imposing another sentence of 5 years on the count of possession of the plates and printing press, his Lordship said that he regarded that count to be a very serious one. There had been evidence to show that with the help of the apparatus, first prisoner had been enabled to be the moving spirit, although perhaps not the head man. The sentences, however, would run concurrently.

The other prisoners all received two sentences of hard labour totalling 5 years each, but as the sentences run concurrently, they will only have to serve three years each.

The Jury Thanked—And Exempted February 5th.

Addressing the jury, his Lordship said that he was very much obliged for the close attention paid to the case. There was another case coming up at the Sessions to-day, he would have to request them to attend. After that he would exempt them for four years.

FORGED $100 NOTES.

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANK'S WARNING.

THE BEST IMITATIONS YET SEEN.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation issue a warning that some extraordinarily good forgeries of $100 notes bearing the date, January 1st, 1921, and signed A. G. Stephens, are in circulation.

So far only one such note has been sent to the Bank but the forgery is so excellent that it is feared a number may have been printed off.

At a casual glance there is no difference between genuine and forged notes, but if one is on the look-out there should be no difficulty in detecting the "duds." In the coat of arms on the top left hand corner the genuine notes show a mountain, clearly engraved behind the gib-sail of a sailing ship. This mountain is not visible on the forgeries.

In the bottom right hand corner there is an engraving of a Chinese street scene. In the genuine notes the bricks of a wall are clearly and neatly drawn; in the forgeries the work is rougher, the bricks being larger and the line of the mortar clumsier.

On the reverse side of the note is a picture of the Bank's Shanghai branch. In the genuine note there is a small pedestrian figure on either side of the leftmost of three palm trees. In the forgery the figure on the left side is absent.

Another test which can be at once applied—if one has a genuine note of the issue—is that in the forgery the panel bearing the bold printed lettering of the bank's name is about one-sixteenth of an inch shorter in the forgery.

Persons handling large sums of money would, in fact, be well advised to keep by them a genuine specimen of the issue for purposes of comparison.

The Best Forgery I Have Seen.

An official of the Bank informed our representative that the issue was being called in and would in due course be destroyed.

"It is quite the best forgery I have seen," said our informant, "and was probably the work of the gang who put the $50 notes on the market, for which four people are now on trial. (Their conviction and sentences appear in another column). We have not the slightest evidence where these forgeries come from, but they are infinitely superior to the not very rare, and rather crude attempts by Chinese offenders. This was only brought in this morning so we have lost no time in putting the public on its guard."

ROBBER SUSPECTS IN CUSTODY.

TWO BATCHES APPEAR IN COURT.

$40,000 ROBERY SEQUEL.

Since the armed robbery at No. 10, Lower Castle Road last Thursday, when $40,000 loot was taken from Mrs. Wong Leung Shi, the police have carried out raids on both sides of the harbour with successful results. As a consequence there are in custody twelve men and three women who are suspected of being concerned in that robbery, as well as others which have occurred during the period shortly before the Chinese New Year.

Six of the arrested persons appeared in one batch before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday in connection with the armed robbery at Lower Castle Road. One of the defendants was a woman, described as a cook-amah at the house. The first defendant in this batch was Ho San, the man who escaped from police custody in Woosung Street on Saturday night and was subsequently recaptured. Nine others, including two women, appeared on a charge of conspiring with the others to carry out the robbery.

The defendants on the armed robbery charge were Ho San, unemployed; Ho Chak, street coolie; Chung San, unemployed; Chau Tan, tailor; Fung Pan, cook; and Wong Hoi, amah. Those charged with conspiracy were Leung Leung, cook; Wong Kwong, unemployed; Li Muk Ling, shop *fok*; Lau Tung, unemployed; Yeung Wong, amah; Li Hing, amah; Wong Shing Cheung, tailor's apprentice; Lo Ho Sang, salesman; and Au Kong, licensed hawker.

Mr. F. E. Nash appeared for Leung Leung and Lo Ho Sang, two of the defendants on the conspiracy charge, and applied for bail, pointing out particularly that the second man was indispensable to his shop at this period of the approach of the Chinese New Year.

Detective-Inspector Shannon opposed bail at this stage of the police investigations. He stated that Leung Leung was the brother of one of the alleged robbers. As regards the other man he was not prepared to say at this stage that he was innocent.

All the defendants were remanded in police custody until Friday morning.

45 YEARS IN HONG KONG.

BAR MANAGER ON OUR "QUIET" COLONY.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS.

There is a gentleman in Hong Kong who deserves world fame. For 45 years he has lived in the Colony and, during the whole of that time, nothing has disturbed the even tenor of his existence.

Storms and typhoons have taken toll of human life; strikes and financial crises have seen many business men shed their hair and grow old within a week; on one never-to-be-forgotten occasion a charger bolted with a celebrated Commander-in-Chief clinging frantically to its mare, much to the delight of the assembled troops; and something in the nature of a sensation was caused when the then newly-imposed duties raised the price of drinks in the local bars from 25 to 50 cents.

Yet—"Nothing has happened since I have been here," said the "Hermit of Hong Kong" pathetically when a *Daily Press* representative interviewed him yesterday.

When Police Wore Spurs.

Mr. John Thomas Cotton, the bar manager of the Hong Kong Hotel, came to the Colony on Feb. 6th, 1884, as a Corporal in the Royal Artillery under the late Col. Crawford. He joined the Prison Service in 1886 and transferred to the Customs in 1887, resigning in 1893 when he again joined the Prison Service. In 1895 he was transferred to the Sanitary Department, retiring in 1911. He entered the services of the Hong Kong Hotel in 1919.

"Conditions in the Colony have changed greatly since the old days," said Mr. Cotton. "When I first came to the Colony there were not many Europeans in the police force. The Sikhs were predominant and wore spurs. They used to cut fine figures as they rode about the Colony on horseback.

"A person who earned $100 a month in those days was a person of some importance. Very respectable European flats could be rented for $8 a month and drinks in the local bars cost 25 cents a time.

Happy Valley—A Lake.

"I remember when the racecourse in Happy Valley was a lake. It was filled in because so many people committed suicide in it. The filling in process was completed in 1885. There was only one European house on the Peak. This belonged to a Commodore who had his headquarters up there.

Very Few Roads.

"Roads were not very plentiful. To get to Shaukiwan from the Post Office, one had to travel 7 miles around by Wanchai Gap, through Wanchai Village, past the cemetery, through Tai Hang Village, and thence to Shaukiwan. The streets were lit by gas lamps which frequently failed and paraffin lamps formed the common source of domestic illumination.

"I remember the first tram-car which ran in Hong Kong in 1903. The Chinese thought it a wonderful dragon and people from the junks would rush madly down side turnings if they saw a tram-car in the distance!

"There were few amusements in the old days. We had to rely upon the Fleet to provide our entertainment. Queen's College was the only high school and the St. Joseph's Brothers' School was the only elementary establishment.

"Kowloon consisted of a few godowns and market gardens kept by Parsees. Yaumati was a small village surrounded by paddy fields. The British people on the peninsula and on the island were a sociable crowd. There was less class distinction than is the case at the present time, although our relations with the Chinese were just as happy.

"The Hong Kong Hotel is one of the oldest in the district and has always been the centre of the Colony's social activities. It has existed for over 67 years."

Mr. Cotton, who is 66 years of age, has three sons, two married daughters, and nine grandchildren living in Kowloon. Both he and his wife are in the best of health.

"ON APPROVAL."

A.D.C. REHEARSALS GOING WELL.

The invalids in the cast having recovered, the rehearsals of the A.D.C.'s production of Frederick Lonsdale's "On Approval" are going very well.

Old playgoers who recall the productions of Mr. Walter Sinclair, who is now a professional stage director in the United States, will be interested to hear that the dressing and staging of "On Approval" is expected to be one of its most successful features.

Booking will open at the Anderson Music Company on the 9th instant, and those who want good seats are strongly advised to book early as the demand promises to be very keen.

The first night is fixed for Tuesday, February 19th, and subsequent performances will be given on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

CUPS & BOWLS
OF
STERLING SILVER

FROM MINIATURES AT $4.50
TO HUGE RACE CUPS AT $1,000.00

A UNIQUE SELECTION
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
AGENTS FOR MAPPIN & WEBB, LONDON.

Without Scratch
ELECTRIC RECORDING
Columbia New process RECORDS

THE B. B. C. WIRELESS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
9260-62—Casse ~~Noisette Suite~~
SIX PARTS—THREE RECORDS
ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.

COMING! COMING!
HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
Situated Praya East Reclamation Ground (Wanchai).
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
Sunday, February 10th, at 9.15 p.m.
NEW TURNS NEW TURNS
NEW ATTRACTIONS NEW ATTRACTIONS
NEW STUNTS NEW STUNTS
30 European Artistes 30 European Artistes
Performing
LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, ELEPHANTS, HORSES, COCKATOOS, GREESE, PONIES, Etc., Etc.
MATINEES:—Sundays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4.15 p.m.
Children Half-Price to Matinees Only.
Prices of Admission:
Full Box (6 persons) ... ... $20.
Single seat ... ... 4.
1st Chairs ... ... 3.
2nd Chairs ... ... 2.
Stalls ... ... 1.
Gallery ... ... .50
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-Price to 2nd Chairs and Stalls Only.
BOOKING AND PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S.
[7854

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. GEOFFREY P. LAMMERT, JR., has been Appointed to Act as My AUTHORISED CLERK as From FEBRUARY 1ST, 1929.

G. A. HARRIMAN,
Hong Kong Sharebrokers' Association.
[7369

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC LECTURE on the Subject of "RELIGION: THE FETTERS OF FREEDOM," will be given by REV. FR. P. JOY, S.J., at ST. PATRICK'S HALL, 5, GARDEN ROAD, TO-DAY at 5.30 P.M.

The Public is Cordially Invited.

AGENCY WANTED.

EUROPEAN BUYING AGENTS, Life-long Experience in the Export of Machinery, Hardware, and General Merchandise, Open for Additional Connections; Makers' Original Invoices submitted; Small Commission; References exchanged.—MINE LUBRICANTS, LTD., Fennel Street, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

AGENT WANTED.

OLD-Established Spinners and Manufacturers of Hand Knitting, Hosiery and Mending Wools, are desirous of appointing SOLE REPRESENTATIVE in HONG KONG for the Sale of above Classes of Wools. Applicants must have Established Connection with Warehousemen, Dealers, Hosiery Manufacturers or Retailers. Write stating Full Particulars, giving References and Terms required (in confidence) to:—ELLIS, HOLLINDRAKE & CO., Little Dorritt Works, BINGLEY, YORKS, ENGLAND.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on FRIDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1929, at the BOARD ROOM of the Company, SECOND FLOOR, EXCHANGE BUILDING, Hong Kong, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors, for the Financial Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1928, and re-electing Two Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16TH FEBRUARY, to the 22ND FEBRUARY, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
T. A. BARRY,
Acting Secretary.

14, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong. [7368

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE & RECREATION CLUB OF MACAO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that An ORDINARY GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Company's Office at MACAO, on THURSDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1929, at 3.00 P.M., for the purpose of receiving and if thought fit passing the Accounts for the Period ending 31st DECEMBER, 1928, and of electing the New Board of Directors for the Years 1929 and 1930, in view of the fact that the present Board of Directors is not prepared to continue in Office unless re-elected.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that should there not be present at the Meeting convened for the 28th FEBRUARY, a sufficient number to form a quorum, then the Meeting will be adjourned for MARCH 16TH at the Same Time and Place.

CARLOS DE MELLO LEITÃO,
Chairman.

Macao, 26th January, 1929.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHODERS of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, at MACAO, on THURSDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1929, at 3.30 P.M., for the purpose of discussing the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company with the object of altering same in such manner as may be decided upon, and of receiving and discussing the Special Report of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Shareholders are requested to be present in Person or by Proxy as the deliberations will have an important bearing on the future of the Company. Proxies should specifically grant full powers to make alterations in the Memorandum of Association if such should be found necessary.

CARLOS DE MELLO LEITAO,
Chairman.

Macao, 26th January, 1929. [7344

RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

INTERIM DIVIDEND.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING Per Share is Payable on MARCH 30TH, 1929, on account for the Year Ending MARCH 31ST NEXT.

The Singapore Transfer Register will be CLOSED from MARCH 16TH to MARCH 30TH. [7340

INTIMATIONS.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the HONG KONG HOTEL, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, THE 8TH FEBRUARY, 1929, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 31ST JANUARY, to FRIDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hong Kong, 24th Jan., 1929. [7295

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the CHINESE MERCHANTS' CLUB (5TH FLOOR), CHINA BUILDING, Queen's Road Central, at 3.00 P.M., SATURDAY, THE 16TH FEBRUARY, 1929, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year Ending 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, to SATURDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1929 (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 24th Jan., 1929. [7288

THE HONG KONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 4A, DES VOEUX ROAD on TUESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1929, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of Receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and Electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY to TUESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1929, Both Days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 22nd Jan., 1929. [7283

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at CITY HALL, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, THE 23RD FEBRUARY, 1929, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11TH FEBRUARY to SATURDAY, the 23RD FEBRUARY, 1929 (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 4th Feb., 1929. [7345

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

INTERPORT GAME.

HONG KONG *v.* SHANGHAI—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 3.30 P.M.

BOOKING FOR CLUBS will Definitely CLOSE on the 4TH FEBRUARY.

BOOKING FOR PUBLIC will Open on the 5TH at the HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB HOUSE, HAPPY VALLEY, Every Evening From 5.30 to 7 P.M. [7339

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

S.S. "BENGLOE."

CONSIGNEES are Hereby informed that owing to Damage substained by accident in the Suez Canal this Vessel's Arrival will probably be delayed One Month.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 1st Feb., 1929. [7337

INTIMATIONS.

Fine Sherries

Superior Pale Dry. Full Golden.

of very superior quality specially selected, grown and bottled by Anto. R. Ruiz y Hermanos Xeres de la Frontera.

Fine Ports

Douro. Choice Old.

specially selected, bottled and shipped by Robertson Bros. & Co., Oporto.

Very Fine Old Tawny.

specially selected, bottled and shipped by Silva & Cozens, Oporto.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

PHONE C. 616. [50

CHINA MOTOR BUS COMPANY.

EXTENSION OF No. 7 ROUTE SERVICE TO KOWLOON TONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that On and After the 1ST FEBRUARY, 1929, this Company will Operate A TEN MINUTES Service between STAR FERRY and KOWLOON TONG *via* SALISBURY ROAD, NATHAN ROAD, ARGYLE STREET, HO MUN TIN, WATERLOO ROAD and MONTAGUE EDE ROAD.

NGAN SHING KWAN,
Manager.

30th January, 1929. [7320

TO BE LET.

From 1ST APRIL, Furnished FLAT, No. 1, AIGBURTH HALL, MAY ROAD, Recently Built, Right Up-to date, Four Large Rooms, Three of which face the Harbour. Glorious Uninterrupted Outlook.—D. M. GOODALL.

[7311

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

COMPANIES WINDING-UP No. 1 OF 1924.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911-1925 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENTUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a THIRD DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENTUM has been declared in this matter, and that the same may be received at my Office, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, Victoria, Hong Kong, on the 5TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1929, or on any subsequent Week Day, between the Hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Upon applying for payment Creditors must produce the Notice sent to them together with any Bills of Exchange, Deposit Receipts, Pass Books or SECURITIES held by them.

JOHN FLEMING, C.A.,
Liquidator.

Hong Kong, 30th Jan., 1929. [7334

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 7.12 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone over China has weakened slightly. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, fresh, overcast, some drizzle or mist.

DEATH.

FERNANDES.—On February 4th, at her residence in Macao, the COUNTESS DOWAGER DE SENNA FERNANDES, aged 82. [7360

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1929.

MR. NORMAN IN NEW YORK.

WHEN the Governor of the Bank of England makes a trip across the Atlantic (especially at this season of the year) it is quite safe to assume that he is not travelling for his health. Mr. MONTAGU NORMAN was recently re-elected for a tenth year of office—an unprecedented event, and one which has led some to believe that the Bank of England has decided to have a permanent Governor. When Mr. NORMAN goes abroad he travels under an assumed name, and never does he take the trouble to inform the Press as to the object of his journey. The New York *Journal of Commerce* hazards a guess which is probably not very wide of the mark. It says the Governor of the Bank of England has gone to the United States with the object of conferring with the New York Federal Reserve Bank regarding a scheme to prevent further imports of gold from Britain without making it necessary to raise the discount-rate of the Bank of England.

The very high rates for money prevailing in New York naturally attract funds from other centres. Thus a boom in Wall Street has its reaction in Threadneedle Street, and sterling-dollar exchange moves against Britain. The gold exchanges in Europe mostly move with the dollar, and consequently rates are brought down below the gold export point. The Bank of England has now lost much of the enormous amount of gold accumulated during the earlier part of last year. In other words, Britain has been financing the boom on Wall Street, as surplus capital naturally drifts to the place where it earns the best return. The bank-rate was not lowered in London when the increased stocks of gold appeared to justify such a movement, nor has the rate been raised since Britain has lost the bulk of her gold. The Bank of England has aimed at preserving the stability of discount-rates, but seemingly this is becoming much more difficult to achieve, hence Mr. NORMAN'S trip to New York. There can be little doubt that had not the mad gambling in America assumed such enormous proportions, that country would have continued the process of repatriating that half of the world's stock of gold which she acquired because her debtors had no other method of meeting their obligations. The stock in the Bank of England, though it may have been largely held in trust for European countries, would have reached such a formidable total that Britain could have faced withdrawals at a subsequent date with equanimity. As it is, the high rates current in America tend to drive money there from other countries, and if the recent criticisms of the Bank of England policy had concentrated more upon the unwisdom of keeping money rates in London at a stereotyped level at a time when considerably higher figures were current at most other important centres, it would have had more point.

There are three exchanges which suggest possibilities for gold exports to the United States—Italian, Argentine, and British. Italy, however, is not disposed to let its gold go abroad, and Argentine exchange is wavering above and below export point; in any case, no considerable amount of bullion is to be expected from that quarter. The position of Britain is different. Sterling has been standing at a level very close to export point, and the possibility of more gold going to Germany makes it necessary to endeavour to check the renewal of heavy exports of bullion to the United States. New York has a very strong influence upon the stock and money markets in London, and conditions in Wall Street can quite easily bring about a rise in the British bank-rate. Brokers' call money in New York has been quoted at 12 per cent. recently, and if the banks are really trying to check speculation in stocks, still higher figures may be recorded. Some weeks ago there were rumours of an advance in the New York rediscount rate to 5½ per cent.—one point above the British figure. In such an event, sterling-dollar exchange would move back to the point at which it would be profitable to ship gold from London to New York. With the very heavy withdrawals of bullion made last year, and the prospect that the demands of Germany for gold will continue while she can borrow outside her own territory, the prospects of a rise in British bank-rate would be increased by any further adverse development of the situation in the United States.

Unless the foreign demand for gold subsides, the chances are in favour of an early rise to the bank-rate, and thus it seems very probable indeed that Mr. MONTAGU has in fact gone to New York in the hope of reaching an understanding with the National Reserve Bank. A rise in the official value of money has a very disturbing effect upon trade, and there are troubles enough for British business-men without adding to them. The Bank of England has been strongly criticised of late for following a policy which is held to be largely responsible for the business depression suffered during the past twelve months. The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street is represented as standing in the way of more employment, commercial enterprise, and industrial development. Even *Punch* has recently caricatured the Old Lady behaving in this way—and that genial old gentleman—as everybody knows—is very far from being a Bolshevik. As a matter of fact, however, the money-market in England has been held well in control as a result of the Bank's policy last year. Had the market not been kept stabilised, and the bank-rate reduced when gold was being imported into Britain in enormous quantities, a rise in the rate would have taken place long ago as a result of the heavy export of gold since September. Mr. NORMAN was able last year to avoid two disturbing incidents—a fall in the bank-rate and a subsequent reactionary rise. It now remains to be seen whether he can devise ways of avoiding what is usually regarded as the inevitable sequel to excessive exports of bullion—a rise in the bank-rate.

One factor of the present situation in New York is the recent resumption of earmarkings for European account. This business is regarded in American banking circles as likely to have an important bearing upon the longer trend of money rates. Up to date no very large transactions of this character appear to have been concluded, but the possibility of further and more extensive earmarkings has to be taken into consideration. Short-time deposits and other investments in the United States for foreign account—that could be converted into gold at will—are very large, and the possibility of such conversion depends upon foreign central bank policy in regard to gold. Until views on this point are more clearly known, the probable amounts of further earmarking in the United States of gold for foreign bank account cannot be estimated. It is, however, regarded as a factor which may exercise an important influence upon money rates during the present year.

There is a very close connection between changes in the bank-rate and movements of foreign exchange, and Mr. NORMAN'S visit to New York to discuss the situation with American bankers will attract the attention of financial authorities all over the world. The higher the interest-rate in London is above those in foreign centres, the more investments will be made in bills from foreign bankers, and the incentive there is for them to send long bills to London for discounting. Every foreign purchaser of paper means provision of funds, thus checking the outflow of gold, and turning Exchanges in Britain's favour. The general result of a high discount-rate in England is a high rate of exchange and a flow of gold to London. Frequent or sudden changes in the London bank-rate have been avoided hitherto, but the amalgamation last year of Treasury and Bank of England notes has brought about a situation quite new, and it may be that the Governor's visit to New York is partly the result of novel conditions on the bullion market resulting from the introduction of this new system of currency.

News and Views.

We regret to announce that Mr. C. J. Church, of the Advertising and Publicity Bureau, who has been suffering from typhoid for some weeks, has had a relapse.

Rev. Fr P. Joy, S.J., will give a public lecture on the subject of "Religion: The Fetters of Freedom," at St. Patrick's Hall, 5, Garden Road this afternoon at 5.30 p.m.

The new Musafer Khana (travellers' rest house) for Mahomedans will be opened by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Captain Superintendent of Police), at 30, Shelley-street at 4.15 p.m. to-day.

Mr. G. R. Sayer presided at a meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday at which the business was of a formal nature. Others present were the Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy, the Hon. Mr. R. A. C. North, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, the Hon. Dr. S. W. Tso, Mr. H. A. Fawcett, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. S. C. Ho, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin and Mr. J. Watson (secretary).

Sino-Japanese Relations.

The best news from the North for many moons is contained in the cable messages this morning reporting a settlement of the issues between China and Japan over the Tsinan "incident." In commenting on this subject recently we pointed out that although there was little satisfaction to be derived from Baron Tanaka's recent speech on Sino-Japanese relations, there was a strong force of political opinion in Japan in favour of a more liberal attitude towards China. With both sides stiff-necked and stolidly waiting for the other to give way, the situation was decidedly dangerous. With both parties really anxious to come to agreement, ways could be found to overcome all differences, and it seems that Mr. Wang and Mr. Yoshizawa have at last reached common ground, "though the discussion was sometimes heated." With really friendly relations established between China and Japan, the political situation—particularly in Manchuria—becomes tremendously improved. No better start for the "old" new year could be imagined than a cordial shaking of hands between two great nations whose differences have more than once threatened seriously to disturb an already sadly disorganised corner of the world. With the unfortunate Tsinan "incident" disposed of, other Sino-Japanese differences should yield to similar treatment, to the vast benefit not only of the two countries primarily concerned, but to all interested in the development of trade and industry in China.

The "Mui Tsai" Question.

A very controversial subject has been again brought up in Parliament, and appears to have aroused very considerable interest. Four questions were put to the Colonial Secretary concerning the *mui tsai* system, and his replies led to a number of supplementary questions. A Reuter message says that Mr. Amery, in replying to these, declared he had no reason to believe that the Hong Kong authorities were not carefully watching the situation. The Colonial Secretary stated that the Government is awaiting receipt of a report from the Governor of Hong Kong as to the working of the Ordinance passed in 1923, which is expected to reach London in a few weeks. On its arrival no doubt further questions will be raised in Parliament, as feeling on the subject appears to be very strong. The Ordinance to which Mr. Amery referred prohibits any person taking *mui tsai* into his employment, but the section providing that girls already purchased should be registered has not been put into operation. The Governor (at that time Sir Edward Stubbs) was of opinion that registration was not of great importance, and that opinion seems still to be held in official quarters. The Anti-Mui Tsai Society, however, takes the view that failure to insist upon registration has resulted in an increase in the number of *mui tsai* in the Colony. Representations appear to have been made by the Society to the Colonial Office urging that registration be enforced, that girls so registered be paid wages, and at the age of 18 be given the option of leaving their employers. Mr. Amery suggested that the large influx of Chinese families into Hong Kong from the mainland, due to disturbed conditions, may account for the increased number of *mui tsai* in the Colony, and this seems quite likely. The problem is not an easy one to solve. Not every girl thus sold is badly treated, any more than every child is kindly treated by its parents—not even in England! Yet the idea of buying and selling girls, even to save them from slow starvation—is abhorrent to British sentiment, though from the Chinese point of view there is nothing objectionable even in a mother selling her daughter as a bride! Eastern and Western ideas on these matters are widely separated, but are gradually drawing closer together, and we do not believe the Hong Kong Government—either by acts of commission or omission—desires deliberately to delay the development of more liberal ideas among the Chinese people.

Superintendent Murphy announced at the Central Magistracy yesterday that he had no evidence to offer against R. M. Gutierez, who had been charged at a previous hearing of complicity in the uttering of a forged scrip purporting to be 500 Tramway Company shares. The Magistrate, Major C. Willson, ordered the accused to be discharged. Two Chinese under arrest in connection with the affair will be before the court this afternoon.

Malayan Tin.

In what respect discrepancies are alleged to exist in Mr. Ormsby Gore's recent report on the tin industry we do not know. Reuter simply states that it has been suggested in the House of Commons that there are discrepancies, and that if details are supplied, no doubt the Under-Secretary for the Colonies will investigate the charges. Here are some of the statements made in the report which has been challenged in Parliament. "The Chinese have a saying that tin if left in the ground will breed. The alluvial soil in the river beds of Malaya seems to be continually in process of being enriched with ore washing down from the mountain sides. It is idle to prophesy any coming exhaustion of tin in Malaya. The dredging might remove no more than a negligible fraction of the supplies. One authority reckoned that at the present rate of production Malaya was good for at least another 200 years of tin mining." Mr. Ormsby Gore pointed out that in 1927 nearly half of the world's tin supply was mined in Malaya, and about 70 per cent. of the supply of refined tin was shipped from the smelting works in Singapore and Penang. Production is now at the rate of between 40,000 and 50,000 tons of metallic tin per annum. The rumours of impending shortage a few years ago led to a speculative rise of price which stimulated large numbers of Chinese miners to activity. In the first three months of 1927 supplies of tin from the Federated Malay States showed an increase of 27.4 per cent. over the preceding year, and the price fell sharply. "At the present level of about £220 per ton many of the Chinese producers are going out of production, but the steady improvements that are being made in European dredging machinery seem to preclude any marked falling off in the aggregate supplies, and practically all the well-established and not over-capitalised companies are making very fair profits even at present prices." About three months ago the London-Malayan Tin Trust was floated with a capital of two million sterling. This trust is a combine of sixteen companies controlling about 12 per cent. of the world's total production. In the prospectus it was intimated that important negotiations were in progress with other leading Eastern dredging groups, and it was intended to aim at unification of policy and management over the widest possible area within the Eastern tin fields. Mr. Amery told the House of Commons that he was aware that exhaustion of the Malayan tin deposits had been frequently prophesied, but the heavy over-subscription for Trust shares last October seemed to indicate that many people had confidence in the future of the industry.

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

67 DEATHS LAST WEEK.

New small-pox cases notified last week totalled 58, of which 1 was British (imported) and the remainder Chinese. Of these 20 were from Victoria and 38 from Kowloon. The death roll was 67.

Another 18 cases were reported on Monday, 6 from Victoria, 11 from Kowloon and 1 from Shaukiwan.

PRINTERS' MANAGER ABSCONDS.

TAKES STOCK TO START ELSEWHERE.

One of the partners in the Man Sui Lau Printing Shop, 30, Reclamation Street, has reported to the police that the manager of his shop, Tsui Fan Fui, absconded on Monday night taking with him a quantity of English and Chinese type, valued at $600, 3,000 Chinese song books, valued at $760, a paper punching machine, valued at $20, and a quantity of stationary valued at $1,530.

The master of a rice shop in Graham Street has also reported the disappearance of a *foki* with $135 collected on behalf of the business.

HANGED IN A CHURCH.

CHINESE WOMAN'S FATE.

An unknown Chinese woman, aged about 40, was found by a Chinese constable, hanged, in St. Stephen's Church, Pokfulam Road. She was suspended by a cord attached to the west window of the church and was quite dead when cut down.

The body was respectably dressed in grey overcoat, grey silk jacket, black cotton trousers, shoes, and socks. The body has been removed to the public mortuary.

YOSHIZAWA ACHIEVES SUCCESS.

SETTLEMENT OF SINO-JAPANESE PROBLEMS.

EVACUATION OF TROOPS FROM SHANTUNG.

OPINION OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Though official confirmation of the Tsinan settlement is still lacking, Baron Yoshida, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking to the Press has expressed his confidence in the correctness of Press despatches.

"If it is true that the withdrawal of troops from Shantung is likely to be effected in March," he stated. "The Chinese will take steps to control the Shantung Railway and also the anti-Japanese agitation, with a mutual expression of regret for the incident, while the settlement of details will be effected after the completion of a joint investigation."

Military authorities say that the withdrawal will be effected gradually from Tsinan, concentrating troops at Tsingtao, and the evacuation will be completed about a month from the commencement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, Feb. 5th.

Though official confirmation is still lacking, the Foreign Office spokesman has expressed the opinion that the Press reports that a satisfactory agreement has been reached of the Tsinan question are probably true.

As wide latitude has been given to Mr. Yoshizawa, the spokesman was unable to indicate the terms of the agreement, though he intimated that a likely result would be the early withdrawal of troops from Shantung. The agreement would probably take the form of an exchange of notes.

All-night Session.

Dr. C. T. Wang's final conference with Mr. K. Yoshizawa at 6 p.m. yesterday, lasted until 4.30 a.m.

It is believed that the session resulted in the drawing up of a solution—acceptable to China and Japan—of the Tsinan problem.

Dr. Wang left for Nanking this morning, presumably to obtain the State Council's acceptance of the settlement, the terms of which have not been divulged.

Japanese Legation.

Commenting on the report that Japan was contemplating moving her Legation to Shanghai, the spokesman intimated that possibly the move might be made in the future, but certainly not immediately. He emphasised that Mr. Yoshizawa's leasing of a house in Shanghai, which apparently gave rise to the rumour, was purely due to the realisation that the negotiations over the new commercial treaty, which are expected to follow, will probably be prolonged.

Yoshizawa's Statement.

Mr. Yoshizawa informed Pressmen in Shanghai this morning that negotiations in connection with the Tsinan affair are practically concluded. It will take a few days to complete the necessary documents, which have to be submitted to the respective Governments for approval. After this he expects to meet Dr. C. T. Wang again about the middle of the month with authority to sign the agreement.

Mr. Yoshizawa said that last night's discussions were sometimes heated, but ended in a gratifyingly amicable conclusion.

Administrative Lapses.

At this afternoon's plenary session of the Lower House, the Minseito presented a motion of non-confidence in the Government. The motion will be put to the vote on February 9th though it is generally believed that the Government will be able to muster sufficient votes to defeat it.

The text of the vote enumerates alleged diplomatic, domestic and administrative failures and declares that the Government ought to resign, holding it responsible for "these unpardonable vexations of the administration of the State."

A Little Premature.

Following the presentation of this motion the question of granting citizenship to women was put forward, to which the Government replied briefly that it considers the proposition right and proper, but a little premature to enforce at present.

Ready Assistance.

Replying to interpellations in the Upper House, Baron Tanaka stated that Japan was ready to assist Nanking in the huge task of national reconstruction, but doubted the advisability of leading the way and rendering help merely for the sake of currying favour with the Nationalists.

To further questioning he replied that the Government was ready to take up the question according to *de jure* recognition of Nanking as soon as treaty revision negotiations were completed, but stated that he was not in a position at present to say anything regarding the abolition of extraterritoriality.

Manchuria And Mongolia.

Replying to interruptions by Count Shidehara in the Upper House, Baron Tanaka explained that the Government's seemingly wobbly policy to China was pointed out by Nanking's attitude, which had greatly changed since three months ago. Therefore Japan was able to conclude a tariff agreement and also to regard the hoisting of the Nationalist flag in Manchuria with equanimity.

Continuing, he affirmed that he was convinced that Nanking was not harbouring any desire to harm Japan's rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Chinese Optimism.

Dr. C. T. Wang, interviewed by Reuter immediately after his arrival from Shanghai this evening, confirmed the report that an agreement had been reached in practically all the difficult points in connection with the Tsinan incident.

The agreement is regarded in Nanking as vital, enabling high hopes to be entertained of an early and satisfactory solution of other Sino-Japanese issues.

VISIT TO SHANSI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Feb. 5th.

Yen Hsi Shan left yesterday afternoon by boat. It is understood that he will board the China Merchants' steamer Hsinkong at Woosung, and will then proceed to Tongku. Marshal Yen is returning to Shansi temporarily, prior to a lengthier stay in Nanking in March in connection with the Third Kuomintang Conference.

DELAYS ON TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 4th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. H. W. Looker asked the Government, on behalf of British interests, to approach Japan with a view to getting through communication restored on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway which at present was im-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

KUOMINTANG DELEGATES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Feb. 5th.

The qualifications of candidates for election as delegates for the forthcoming Third National Kuomintang Congress are defined in a resolution passed by the standing committee of the Central Executive Council. It is decided that candidates must be firstly party members who have been in the active service of the Party for more than two years and are in possession of the new membership certificates issued recently during the registration of members. Secondly, they must be amongst those who have never violated the principles of the Party, and thirdly those who have always obeyed Party discipline.

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mobilised as the result of Sino-Japanese differences.

Sir Austen Chamberlain replied that the position was still unsatisfactory, and he was enquiring whether Japan would take steps to effect an improvement.

WORLD QUESTION OF CRUISERS.

JAPAN'S OPINION.

FUTURE PLANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, Feb. 5th.

Commenting on the press reports that the American Senate has approved the Cruiser Bill with the time clause, the naval spokesman gave as his opinion that this would not affect Japan's present programme, though it may possible affect her building plans after 1931.

It is said that much will depend on the outcome of the conference which is due to be convened to revise the Washington agreement, and when the spokesman was asked if the date of convening was likely to be accelerated he replied that it was impossible to tell. However, he thought that both Britain and Japan would probably welcome an earlier date for the purpose of making future plans.

REPARATIONS AND THE RHINELAND.

TWO DIFFICULT QUESTIONS.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT LENDS AID.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUGBY, Feb. 5th.

Mr. Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was asked in the House of Commons whether it was the policy of the Government to connect the settlement of the reparations question with the problem of the evacuation of the Rhineland. He replied that the Government were equally desirous of securing a final settlement of the reparations and an early evacuation of the Rhineland.

There were great difficulties connected with both questions but there could be no doubt that an agreement upon the former would make easier the agreement about the latter. In this way the two questions were inevitably connected and His Majesty's Government would lend all aid they could to the settlement of both.

CRUISER PROGRAMME DELAYED.

POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 5th.

The *Daily Chronicle* reports that the Government has decided to postpone indefinitely, construction of the two cruisers that should be started this year, thus foregoing all three cruisers of the original 1928-1929 programme, as one was abandoned last year.

Dominion Defence.

In the House of Commons, in answer to questions, Mr. L. M. S. Amery stated that the following was the estimated expenditure for the naval defence of various Dominions for the year 1928-29.

Australia £3,387,000.

New Zealand, £711,000 (including £125,000 as an instalment contribution towards the case at Singapore).

South Africa £98,000.

Canada $2,725,000.

M.M. STEAMER AGROUND.

ACCIDENT TO "GENERAL METZINGER."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOJI, Feb. 5th.

The Messageries Maritimes mail steamer General Metzinger from Shanghai is reported to be aground ten miles off shore. Salvage tugs have been despatched to its aid. Only three first class and seven second class passengers are on board.

DIVIDEND OF STANDARD OIL.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 5th.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana has announced a distribution of a 50 per cent. dividend and a regular cash dividend of 62½ cents per share, plus an extra cash dividend of 50 cents per share.

WORLD'S MOTOR RECORD.

SEVERAL CONTESTANTS.

DAYTONA RIVALS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 5th.

This year's attempts upon the world motor speed record of 207.55 miles an hour are likely to be very exciting. While Captain Malcolm Campbell is preparing his attempt in South Africa, and Major Segrave is travelling to New York, the American Automobile Association announces that J. M. White, the owner of the 36 Cylinder Triplex Special on which the present record was established by Ray Keech at Daytona Beach last year, intends to send down his car to Daytona in the spring. Possibly Raph de Palma, who put up the first record of 149.8 miles at Daytona in 1919 will replace Keech.

LATEST TREATMENT FOR THE KING.

MANUFACTURED SUNSHINE.

A British wireless message says: "H.M. the King continues to gain strength slowly and was able to sit up on Saturday and Sunday for a short time. The question of ray therapy has been further considered. The period of the administration of ultra violet rays has terminated and it will now be possible to supplement this treatment by an addition of luminous rays." The bulletin is signed by Stanley Hewitt, R. S. Woods, Frank Howitt, Hugh Rigby and Lord Dawson of Penn.

Drs. Howitt and Woods are the two ray therapy experts who were called to consultation on December 15th and who have since administered treatment.

Luminous Rays.

It is emphasised by a medical authority that luminous rays represent rays of the sun, being science's nearest approach to manufactured sunshine. Ultra violet rays are not luminous except under special conditions and through special instruments. Luminous rays lie between violet and red rays. To produce luminous rays, certain elements are placed in a core of carbon. These elements include iron, phosphorus and calcium and they and carbon are lighted by electricity and give off rays. The patient can only absorb a certain quantity of ultra violet rays and apparently that mark has been reached in the case of the King.

No bulletin was issued this evening.

RUSSIA'S KELLOGG PACT.

SIGNATURES FROM EAST EUROPE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WARSAW, Feb. 4th.

Poland and Lithuania have agreed to the suggestion from the Soviet Government that they should sign the Protocol relating to the Kellogg Pact for the renunciation of war.

It is learned from Reval, that Russia has invited the Esthonian Government to sign at the same time.

THE ARCHBISHOP STILL INDISPOSED.

NOT PRESENT AT CHURCH ASSEMBLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 4th.

Owing to the illness that confined the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Cosmo Lang, to his bed in the closing days of December and early January, the Primate was unable to preside at the Church Assembly to-day.

The Archbishop wrote to the Assembly, expressing regret at his inability to attend, stating that he was suffering from pleurisy, which though not acute, had shown a tendency to be recurrent and persistent.

This condition necessitaties a lengthy absence from his public duties.

There are, therefore, no grounds for anxiety, but need for patience.

BRITISH MINISTER IN KABUL.

LADY HUMPHREYS' COURAGE.

CLAIMANTS FOR AFGHAN THRONE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Feb. 4th.

Colonel Howard Bury, Conservative, asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the House Commons, about reports that Sir Francis Humphreys and his staff were to be withdrawn from Kabul and whether, in view of the importance of maintaining a British Minister there and the facility with which in case of danger he could be withdrawn by air, he would continue to maintain the legation and staff at Kabul.

Sir Austen Chamberlain replied that the facts are that the subordinate members of the Legation staff and other persons, both British and Foreign, whose continued presence in Kabul is not essential have been and are being withdrawn. The question of withdrawal of the British Minister and his staff must depend on circumstances and he could not make any statement anticipating the decision that might finally be taken on that question. He would point out that removal of even a small number of persons may very well prove to be by no means an easy matter.

He took the opportunity to express, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, their admiration for the courage and fortitude which Sir Francis Humphreys and his staff had displayed in circumstances of great difficulty and danger. A similar tribute was due to Lady Humphreys and the other ladies who were withdrawn some time ago.

A Fresh Claimant.

Ali Ahmed Khan is preparing an encircling movement against Kabul. He has adopted the style of "Servant of the Nation and the Faith."

Two aeroplanes on January 25th dropped a proclamation from Habibullah upon Ningrahar, Gardez and other places stating that the Royal Family had left Kabul and if tribesmen did not want Habibullah as king they should send representatives to Kabul to choose a king.

A fourth aspirant for power has appeared in the shape of Ghansuddin, leader of the Ghilzais, who is trying to consolidate the tribes with a view to controlling the southern province. His ultimate allegiance is doubtful.

The triangular friction between the Afridis, Shinwaris and Mohmands shows no sign of a settlement.

A NEW AIR MAIL.

LINDBERGH'S BIRTHDAY.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 5th.

Col. Lindbergh celebrated his 27th birthday by taking off from Miama this morning and piloting the first regular air mail from the United States to Panama. He arrived at Belize at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

PRIMO DE RIVERA'S STATEMENT.

LESS ANXIOUS THAN INDIGNANT.

CONFLICTING REPORTS FROM SPAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 4th.

Only a vague estimate of the present position in Spain is possible *at the moment, owing to the receipt* of conflicting information of the extent of the unrest.

Whilst letters received in Paris from San Sebastian describe the rising in Valencia as the greatest manifestation of opposition since the Dictatorship came into being, General Primo de Rivera, in a public statement, speaks very confidently.

Reuter's Madrid correspondent quotes General de Rivera, the Dictator, as saying that he is less anxious than indignant at the recent troubles because "a man eaten up by pride, supported by a few malcontents, has succeeded in alarming the country for a few days."

THE "MUI TSAI" IN HONG KONG.

QUESTIONS ASKED IN THE COMMONS.

REPORT AWAITED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 4th.

The revival recently of the agitation against the *mui tsai* system in Hong Kong produced four questions to the Dominions Secretary in the House of Commons to-day, which Mr. L. C. M. S. Amery answered together, stating that he was awaiting a report of the working of the Ordinance passed in Hong Kong in February, 1923, to cope with this problem.

This answer was greeted by a number of supplementary questions.

Lady Astor suggested that it was far from wise to allow the *mui tsai* system to continue under British administration.

Miss Susan Lawrence asked when the Government expected to receive the report of the Governor of Hong Kong.

Careful Watching.

Lt. Col. Amery said he hoped to get the report within the course of the next few weeks. In explanation of the difficulties confronting the Hong Kong Government, he said that there had been a large influx of Chinese families from the mainland, and these may have included a considerable number of *mui tsai*.

Mr. Amery said he had no reason to believe that the authorities in Hong Kong were not carefully watching any case of ill-treatment, or any case in which a girl expresses a wish to leave the family with which she is living and to live by herself.

"Obviously," he added, "nothing could be more cruel than to drive these girls from the family with which they happen to be living."

BISHOP WHO ATE HIS BOOTS.

PRIVATIONS IN DIOCESE OF FAR NORTH.

VISIT TO ENGLAND.

London, December 20th.—It was an old experience in a Kensington flat to hear Dr. I. O. Stringer, Bishop of Yukon, dispassionately discussing what excellent meals one can make out of skins, including boots, when food supplies run short in his largely Arctic diocese. He is a little tired of being called "The Bishop who ate his boots," although he once had to do that when lost on the mountains, but he displayed a gourmet spirit in discussing the general theme of skins as emergency diet.

"Beaver skin," he told me, "is very good eating after it has been toasted. This and other skins when heated sufficiently will go into a sort of jelly with just a rind on the outside like bacon. Esquimaux like whale skin, for the outer rind is only about as thick as strong paper and there is a good amount of flesh before you come to the fat. I have tried it raw, but my wife prefers it boiled. The fat tastes rather like the white of a hard boiled egg. Many a man's life has been saved by his eating caribou skin. Boots with heavy walrus soles and sealskin tops may make very useful emergency rations, but moccasins are no good because they have been tanned."

Dr. Stringer first went out to the 200,000 square miles of diocese over which he now presides in 1892. His wife joined him on the Arctic coast of Mackenzie Bay four years later. In Yukon were born there five children, one of whom is now a medical missionary among the fishermen of the British Columbia coast and another a missionary in India.

Esquimaux Development.

"The Esquimaux were primitive in those days," said the Bishop, "and they still are on the coast east of the bay. But to-day, though they still live in snow huts in winter when hunting, they have increased greatly in education and in prosperity, and find motor-boats much more useful than their fragile skin boats. They are all Christians, and most of them speak English as well as their own tongue. The fur fashions of London, Paris, and New York have made a great difference to them. When I first went out there a white fox was worth about a dollar and a half. To-day they can get thirty or forty dollars apiece. There is still a good deal of whaling done, both by the Esquimaux and the ships that come up from the Pacific coast. But the

(Continued on next Column).

RIOTS AGAINST THE PATHANS.

MORE INDIANS KILLED.

GOVERNMENT PROMISES PROTECTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBAY, Feb. 5th.

There was recrudescence of rioting this afternoon. A deputation of 500 Pathans waited on the Police Commissioner and asked for protection, which the Commissioner promised, but apparently the Pathans were not satisfied as some of them brandished sticks and attacked a Hindu carrying silver bars. Another Hindu was stabbed and a panic ensued. All shops were closed and Pathans attacked the police, who intervened, during which six police were injured.

Subsequently there was a demonstration against the Pathans, who took refuge in a mosque.

Quiet was restored but business is at a standstill and mills are again closed. Troops are ready to co-operate in the maintenance of order. Twelve have been killed and seventy injured in the last two days, the killed being mostly Pathans.

Telegrams in Brief.

The United States Senate has refused to eliminate from the Naval Construction Bill the time clause under which the new cruisers must be laid down before July 31st thereby incurring the risk of a presidential veto on the bill as President Coolidge has intimated that he will only consent to the building of four cruisers in the first year if the time limit providing for the paying down of five cruisers annually from 1929-31 is dropped.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Gardner's suggestion that Mr. Ormsby Gore's report on his visit to Malaya, Ceylon and Java contained discrepancies in connection with the tin industry of Malaya, Mr. Amery said that if particulars were supplied, Mr. Ormsby Gore would doubtless investigate. Mr. Amery added that the latter was "aware that the exhaustion of the Malayan tin deposits had been frequently prophesied."

A message from Moscow says that Trotsky is still in Russia and that the reports that he had been drowned while crossing the Black Sea to Turkey were baseless.

The cold weather has practically isolated north from south Holland. Most of the boat bridges on the Rhine and the Waal have been removed and the ferry services and shipping have been suspended in consequence of drift ice.

Two troop-carrying aeroplanes yesterday brought seven men, thirteen women and seven children from Kabul, including five French and Germans subjects, the rest being Indians. It is reported that Bachai Saqao has forcibly married three girls of the Royal Family.

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trade received a severe blow about thirty years ago when seventeen vessels starting back home rather late in the short season got stuck in the ice and most of the crews were lost. Some of the men who got back stayed with us during the winter, and my wife taught several to read and write, while some even took a complete shorthand course.

Although I have been only a few days in England, to which I came as the Canadian representative at the Archbishop's enthronement, I have already received a delightful letter from Portsmouth from one of these men, who recalls the happy winter he spent with us."

"London Is So Cold."

Inland the Bishop works among the Indians, who are keeping up in numbers. "Last year, however, they suffered very severely," he said, "from an influenza epidemic which carried off a tenth of their number." His present headquarters are at Dawson City, the scene of the great Klondyke gold rush. "It is to-day a town of about a thousand people," he said, "Though there are a good many more in the neighbouring creeks where mining is still going on. Our population, however, *is greatly increased* in our four months of summer by thousands of tourists who come up the coast from British Columbia and thence, after crossing the White Pass, come down the river to Dawson and then pass on to Alaska and home by boat. It is a trip through the most wonderful scenery, and in an ideal climate. A regular aeroplane service is just starting from White Horse to Dawson and Mayo for mails and passengers."

Mrs. Stringer has accompanied her husband to England. The only complaint that this lady who has lived so long in the Arctic has to make, is that she cannot keep warm in "the bitter cold" of London in December.

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MOTOR NOTES

SPEED BARDS AND OTHERS.

THE 10-HORSE LYRE.

[BY "ALGOL."]

During a debate in the House of Commons on the subject of London traffic it was urged by one of the speakers that, if any real improvement were to be effected, it would be necessary to banish the horse from our streets. I sincerely hope nothing of the kind will be done. I am not moved, I admit, by historic or sentimental considerations. The horse has, I know, been the friend and servant of man for countless generations, and if the number of individual steeds who have made history are few, the beneficent effect on the progress of civilisation of horsehood in the mass is incalculable. If there had been no horses there would have been no carts, and if there had been no carts there would have been no motor-cars.

The germ of the idea that there is some advantage to be gained by getting from one place to another a bit faster than one is doing already would never have developed, and if it had not developed the world would be a very different place from what it is now. This is not the only contribution which the horse has made to what we are pleased to call progress.

If there had been no horses there would have been no glue, no suit cases, and probably no sausages. Calves' foot jelly would be unknown, the Wiener schnitzel would never have set its indelible mark on Central Europe, and his Majesty's postage stamps would never have acquired the delicious flavour that distinguishes them from all others. I agree, however, that the horse has distinguished itself chiefly as the forerunner of the motor-car. My objection to its disappearance at the present time is that the horse is still the more reliable instrument of the two. A great deal of illusion prevails about motor-cars, and it is not due to the machinations of the motor manufacturers or their agents, whose claims on behalf of their wares are generally quite modest as such things go. The illusion is perpetrated by the motorists themselves. To be a motorist means to be a perpetual booster of the particular brand of vehicle, be its behaviour never so eccentric, that you happen to possess. The more it lets you down the louder you sing its praises.

I have never quite understood what underlies this psychological twist in the otherwise normal human brain, but there it is. And the reason I want the horse to remain among us is that it may act as a sort of spur to our waning sense of proportion, an ever present reminder that while in the midst of life our motors, like ourselves, are in death.

The Enthusiast.

I admit that horse traffic is a nuisance when the Mile Eater is chafing at the leash, but I would like to see a law passed requiring every dead motor-car to be towed home by a horse. It would not only be convenient and instructive to ourselves. It would make life worth living for the horse, that I cannot help thinking has been treated rather shabbily as the result of our mania for speed. I should like to see the horses supported out of the Road Fund, and if they were, I believe the police, who in this as in other respects are all in favour of solid progress rather than the meretricious appearance of excessive speed, would relax none of their vigilance in providing Dobbin with a full nosebag.

I should also wish to see the owners of the dead motor-cars required by law to be towed home in them. Nowadays they leave the dirty work to some mechanic, and when, a day or two later, they start bragging in the club about their car being one of the sort that never lets you down, nobody can get up and say: "Yes, old chap, but didn't I see you tooling up Regent Street last Saturday behind a pair of spanking bays?" I have an unswerving grudge against this type of motorist, the fellow who is always bragging in the papers that he has done thirty-three thousand odd miles in his Mile Eater, and that he only had to stop once to remove a chicken from the intake pipe. He will add that by a simple device of his own contriving he has taught it to carry the coals upstairs, turn the mangle, and play with the baby on the mat. There may be cars like that. For the bulk of us the nameless car, the unspecialised, representative, universal car, the car you get as opposed to the car you hoped to buy and fondly imagine, no doubt, that your neighbour has bought!

The "Hey! For" Stuff.

Some time ago I read, I think in a motor paper, but I am not at all sure, a mess of breezy poetry in praise of the joys of motoring. It mentioned a particular car, or perhaps several, and was guaranteed—and I well believe it—to have been compiled, not by some hawk-eyed scion of the advertising side of the Trade, but by an amateur enthusiast. The poems would run something like this:

When the sun's on high and the wind is mellow
It's hey! for a sight of the purple hills.
Open the throttle and let her bellow;
That is the caper to cure your ills.

Summer smiling from hill and valley
Soothes the sorrows that make you sore;
Care departs as the miles you tally,
Hitting it up in your Umpty Four!

I realise that I have not reproduced the metrical excellence of the original which, if I remember rightly, made "four" rhyme with "pure." On the other hand, I have managed to convey the exhilaration that the combination of wild nature won by kindness and a maximum of horse miles per hour is supposed to convey. This is the authentic note that sells motor cars, motor papers, and (some times) motor pups, and I can quite understand the Trade simply eating it up every time a new enthusiast churns out a piece. But what I want to know is, why should the enthusiasts have it all their own way? Why should not the unenthusiasts do a little hey for'ing on their own account. I am a bit of a poet myself, and my idea of a well conducted hey! for goes something like this:

Down on your back in the wild, wide road,
With a heigh! ho! The wind and the rain!
A wet ditch shelters the rest of your load.
(You've done it before, and you'll do it again!)
Their feet are frozen, their noses blue,
But tuning her up is what interests you,
So out with the pistons! The big end unscrew,
With a hey! ho! the wind and the rain!

The Grantchester Touch.

Some motor songsters I know affect a simpler style. It is quite easy to catch:

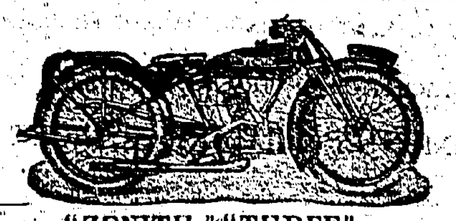
The —u is a hateful car;
You wind and wind—and there you are!
I do not know why it won't go,
But would I drive a ——u? Bah!

Best of all, however, and the greatest favourite with the motor poets, is what I may call the litanic form perfected if not invented by Rupert Brooke. My arrangement of the theme would run something like this:

The folk who drive the — — flivver
All get sclerosis of the liver,
And strong men lie beneath the mould
Who tried to start the —— from cold.
There's not a street in London town
Where —u's have not broken down,
And all about the rolling shires
Are —u—'s with busted tyres.
—u's have rotten carburettors
And —u's fill the courts with debtors.
There's no accounting for the tricks
Played on you by the — — Six,
The —u—, from valve to hub,
Was fashioned by Beelzebub.
But Stingo-Smith!—the Stingo-Smith!—
Ah, there's a name to conjure with!
And there's the car—none build a worse—
To make an honest poet curse,
A car that . . .

But why pursue the theme—at the moment? The Motor Booster exists in his thousands. He has come to stay. But there's a legion that never was listed—the Legion of the Disillusioned. To them—some day—I shall dedicate my song.

"ZENITH" MOTOR CYCLES.



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MOTOR INSURANCE IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

INTERESTING COMPARISON.

The question whether motoring in England is safer than on the Continent frequently comes under discussion. An interesting comparison between the risks in England and France is illustrated by the experiences of one of the best-known British insurance companies, who two years ago set up a branch in Paris and have now discovered what are the lowest premiums that can be demanded.

"In every case premiums, having been raised by 25 per cent. on January 1st this year, are a good deal higher than in England. A fourteen-horse-power car that would cost about £13 a year for a full comprehensive policy in London has to pay about £23 if driven in Paris. Even then a good many of the benefits offered to the British motorist are not included, and instead of the third-party liability being unlimited it is fixed at about £800.

Until recently premiums were lowered by about 30 per cent. for motorists living in the country who did not drive in Paris by most of the French companies. Now, however, owing to the increased amount of traffic on the road, this is refused in the majority of cases. The higher premiums demanded are not entirely owing to the greater number of accidents but the amount of supervision that has to take place over claims. Garages, as a rule, can hardly be trusted to send in a reasonable estimate of repairs necessary in the case of an accident, and an expert has always to be sent there to bargain with them. Then also the French legal machine is so much more complicated and expensive in cases of compensation and other matters connected with motoring accidents.

By Car and Aeroplane to Australia!

Two Notable feats

THAT the spirit of adventure still burns brightly in the hearts of men and women is abundantly proved by many recent feats of enterprise and endurance. Two of the most notable last year were accomplished by Mr. Bert Hinkler and Mr. Francis Birtles. In both cases "Ovaltine" was relied upon as the best means of preventing fatigue and fortifying the nerves and body.

Mr. Francis Birtles' journey by motor-car from London to Australia occupied nine months, during which he travelled 16,000 miles.

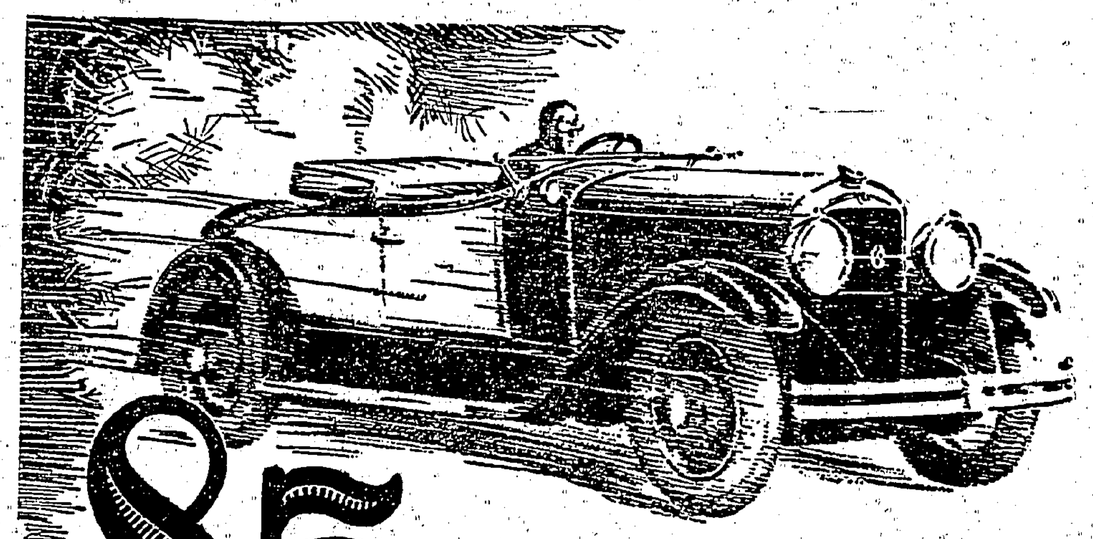
Mr. Bert Hinkler flew from London to Australia in the record time of 16 days — an average of more than 700 miles per day being flown.

The reason why "Ovaltine" is selected whenever vitality and endurance are essential to success is because this delicious food-beverage supplies concentrated nourishment which creates abundant strength and energy, and builds up brain, nerve and body.

"Ovaltine" assists the athlete and sportsman to keep nerves and body at "concert pitch." It also enables all engaged in mental or physical work to maintain their health and abilities at the highest level of efficiency.

OVALTINE
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE
Builds-up Brain, Nerve and Body

[A.P.E. 6]



85 miles per hour for 24 hours!

TWO STOCK model President Eight Roadsters each completed 24 hours continuous running at speeds of 85.20 and 85.08 m. p. h.! This feat established 12 new official speed and endurance records for fully equipped stock cars. Added to 114 previously won, this gives Studebaker *every* official American record.

During its record run of 30,000 miles in 26,326 minutes, which received official recognition by the International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs (Paris), The President won 5 world records and 8 international records.

Studebaker's President Eight has proved its championship qualities in sales as well as in performance. Within six months after its introduction, it outsold every other eight-cylinder car in the world! Why be satisfied with less than a champion?

Studebaker's Four Lines

Studebaker builds four great lines of cars—The President Eight (30,000 miles in 26,326 minutes); The Commander (25,000 miles in 22,968 minutes); The Director (3000 miles in 4751 minutes); The Erskine (1000 miles in 984 minutes). Each is backed by Studebaker's 12-month guarantee.

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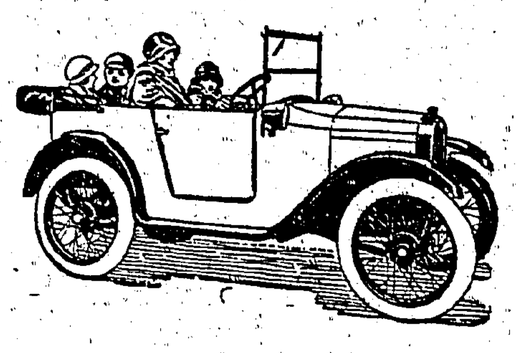

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[A.P.B. 7]

THE NEW GERMANY.

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARY.

Berlin (U.P.).—Germany will today celebrate the tenth anniversary of its constituent Assembly. On February 6th, 1919, the National Assembly, which was to give Germany its new Constitution and thus place the formal seal of law upon the birth of the Republic, met in Weimar.

A period of chaos and violence had preceded this first attempt at a return to order. When the Hohenzollern dynasty was overthrown in November, 1918, the time was not yet ripe for reconstruction. Too many forces had been repressed or aroused by the superhuman tension of the four war years. So the first months of the German Republic were characterised by a complete "tohowabohu," as Germans describe extreme turmoil.

Then on February 6th the new German legislative body was convened and, after days of feverish effort, proclaimed a provisional Constitution.

Other events of a similar nature followed and, after a relatively short period, the permanent Constitution was created and the Peace Treaty was signed with the Allied and Associated Powers.

Yet the temperature of political life still remained high, and the rise of the young German Republic was slow. Many obstacles remained in its path, and many crises had to be overcome—local revolutions, putsches, political plots, currency inflation, and the Ruhr invasion.

The sub-surface development of the Republic, slow and steady, was more vital than those events which were enacted in the limelight.

A Country Of Citizens.

Germany, which had been a nation of subjects, became a country of citizens.

All branches of German life bear witness to this change.

The German policeman is an instance in point. He no longer wears casket or sabre, or has he his former grim beard or martially trimmed moustache. When you ask him for information, he will not look at you with inquisitive eyes as though he suspected you of being a criminal. He will salute politely and help you as best he can.

Courteous Officials.

The German who goes to the post office is no more in mortal fear of "insulting" a Government employee—an offence to which severe penalties are attached in this country. The man behind the window does his best to reduce your

(Continued on next Column).

HONG KONG POLICE RESERVE.

[ORDERS BY THE HON. MR. E. D. G. WOLFE, C.M.G., CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.]

Chinese Company.

STRENGTH.

L/Sergeant Rê Ts'o Tsun On is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony for England with effect from the 8th February, 1929.

Indian Company.

PARADE.

Members of the Indian Company are reminded of the parade to be held at the Central Police Station on Tuesday, February 5th at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

Flying Squad.

SPECIAL NIGHT PATROLS.

Members of the Hong Kong Section will parade at Central Police Station on Tuesday, February 5th and on Saturday, February 9th for special night patrols. Fall in at 8 p.m. sharp. Dress — Winter Uniform.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Kowloon Section will take place on Tuesday, February 5th. Fall in at the Tsim-tsa-tsui Fire Brigade Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress—Winter Uniform.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Hong Kong Section will take place on Thursday, February 7th. Fall in at the Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress —Winter Uniform.

(Sgd.) D. L. KING,
D.S.P. (R.).

Hong Kong, February 5th, 1929.

waiting time to a minimum, and there is no temptation of "offending" him.

Greatest of all inconveniences: A foreign visitor has passport difficulties and has to go to the municipal registry office. Does he face imprisonment? By no means. He will find a special official, designated to attend to foreigners. The official may stumble over the exotic names in the foreigner's passport, but he will remain good-natured. He will let the foreigner have his way as much as possible and patiently persuade him to comply with German passport regulations.

Examples of this sort could be multiplied. Unimportant as they are in themselves, they show, if taken in their entirety, that a new spirit has gained a footing in German life during the last decade. As one newspaper recently put it "the Republic and democracy have begun to become good form" in Germany."

LUBRICATION OF MOTOR CARS.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY MR. L. A. PARKER.

RIGHT AND WRONG OILS TO USE.

There was a good attendance at the lecture upon the lubrication of motor car engines which was given by Mr. Lewis A. Parker, M. J. Mech. E., M. I. Mar. E., in the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders last evening. The lecture was illustrated by a fine collection of lantern slides.

No machine can work without lubrication, and too much attention cannot be paid to it, as the life of a motor car depends upon the quality of oil used, he said. There is, however, a difference between "Lubrication" and "Correct Lubrication." There is a long distance from a "no-trouble" standpoint to perfection in operation, and it is only by carefully analyzing the actual conditions, and using specially selected oil, that perfect results can be obtained and maintained.

Buy Oil By "Brand."

Buying oils by "specification" is a mistake. It is quite possible to make an oil to a specification—or near enough—which will destroy your engine. The fact that it is up to specification is no guarantee of its lubricating value.

Another thing, it is common to refer to different grades as Light, Medium or Heavy, and oils are often compared and bought on that grade. There is no universal standard of designation, and as long as refiners use their own standards, if you ask for a Medium oil, you may get Medium as far as that refiner is concerned, but it may be another refiner's Light, or Heavy. To avoid any trouble, you should always ask for oil by brand, name and grade.

There are three principal functions of lubricating oil.

Firstly—it must lubricate, *i.e.*, it must form a film between the working surfaces, thus eliminating solid friction, and replacing it by the lesser fluid friction, preventing wear of parts, and loss of power.

Secondly—it must make the piston gas tight, *i.e.*, it must seal the piston so that the gases of explosion cannot leak past, otherwise you lose power—which means more fuel for the same output—which means more money.

Thirdly—it must be able to transmit heat. The heat from the piston must pass through the film of oil which is between the piston rings and cylinder wall, in order to be taken away by the cooling water. Now oil is not generally a good conductor of heat, and therefore you must use an oil properly prepared if it is to perform this function.

Engine Temperature.

There are three conditions which must be fulfilled in order to secure the best results:—

The oil must be of good quality.

It must be of the correct body and character, *i.e.*, correct grade, to meet the design, construction and operating conditions of the engine, and

It must be used in the proper way.

There are many factors of engine design, construction and operation which affect the selection of the correct grade for any particular unit. In many instances the exact influence of some one or several of these features can be determined only by extensive test work. Experience has shown, however, that there are four fundamental factors which must be considered in analyzing the lubricating requirements of any engine, and these factors are classified as follows:—

(1) Operating temperatures.
(2) Oil distribution.
(3) Piston ring seal.
(4) Carbon sensitiveness.

The chief factor affecting the engine temperature is the service which it performs. The heavier and more constant the load, the more fuel will be burnt, and consequently the engine temperature will be higher. For example, the air-craft engine running continuously with full throttle, means high temperature. A tractor working at full load, and slow speed, means high temperature. The usual motor car engine is rarely operated at full load for any considerable period; when, however, it does, it moves at high speed where it gets ample cooling draught; it is subjected to frequent slowing down—which is comparatively light service resulting in moderate temperature.

Engines differ very much from the temperature stand-point, and in order that the right oil be selected each engine should be carefully analyzed. If the combination of these factors indicate high operating temperatures, a heavy body lubricant is desirable. If, however, only moderate temperatures are indicated, oils of greater fluidity will provide adequate lubrication.

Oil Distribution.

Oils of light body are easily atomized to form a fine mist—heavy bodied oils resist this process which is essential in some lubrication systems.

Whatever oil is used, it must be of such a body that the lubrication system employed will distribute it to all the moving surfaces under the most severe conditions—when the oil is cold. Consequently the lubrication system must be carefully considered and analyzed before a selection can be made.

All oils offer a certain resistance to motion, and the more viscous they are, the greater is this resistance. Too heavy an oil should not be used as it creates friction drag, reducing engine efficiency. The pistons move up and down in the cylinders at a high rate of speed, and in doing so they shear and displace the oil on the cylinder wall, and the lose due to this excessive oil drag amounts to several horse power. So if we use an oil more viscous than is required to prevent "blow-by" we waste power in overcoming the oil drag.

All fuels and lubricating oils contain carbon, as they are formed by the chemical combination of carbon and hydrogen in various proportions. There is no such thing as a "no-carbon" oil, and the heavier the oil, the more carbon.

The amount of power, and degree of fuel economy which can be obtained from an engine depend on the compression pressure. The higher we can make this, the more efficient is our engine, but under normal conditions with present day fuels, we cannot go much over 80 lbs. pressure without the engine being sensitive to "knocking."

It only requires a slight deposit of carbon in a high compression engine to do this, and it is quite feasible that such an engine may be very economical in oil consumption compared with an engine of low compression.

So we have to consider "knocking" from a lubrication standpoint—if the engine is one which is sensitive to carbon deposits, we must use a clean burning oil, on the other hand, if the engine is not sensitive and the working conditions severe, a heavy oil may be used without any detrimental effects.

Heavy Oils For Worn Engines.

It is a common idea that when an engine becomes worn, a heavier grade of oil is advisable to get better sealing and economy. You cannot expect oil, regardless of its body, to take the place and do the work of metal that has worn away; you cannot seal defective rings and slack pistons with oil. Besides, to put in a heavier oil is to invite trouble from imperfect distribution; objectionable carbon formation; power loss from excessive oil drag, with corresponding fuel waste.

If an incorrect oil has been used in the first case—say a lighter bodied oil, better results will be obtained by changing to the heavier, correct grade.

The proper procedure is to replace the worn parts, put the engine in good condition and use the correct oil.

Provide a small drain at the lowest point of the crankcase, and draw off some of the oil at intervals, after the engine has been standing, into a clean, clear bottle. Allow it to stand and separate. If water comes out first, let it run away. Early in the morning, after the car has been standing for some hours is a good time to do this.

If the separation should show sludge, it would be advisable to thoroughly clean out the crankcase, and remove every trace of deposit.

The essential problem of lubrication is to supply the maximum quantity of oil to the bearings without too much being thrown on the cylinder walls. Most pressure oiling systems fulfil the first of these requirements, and if the oil pressure is reasonably low, suitable splash guards fitted, piston rings pegged, the cylinder lubrication will not be excessive.

With pressure oiling systems, main and crankpin bearings have worked for long periods without any wear, a result which cannot be obtained with splash lubrication, where a slight alteration of oil level means either over or under lubrication. The margin of safety is undoubtedly greater with pressure systems.

Many people think that a drop in pressure means a lack of lubrication, and adjust the by-pass to give more pressure. By doing this, they pass more oil through the bearing clearances and on to the cylinder walls—which means over lubrication! The correct procedure is to adjust the relief valve so that more oil will pass through it, and less to the bearings.

Don't carry a higher pressure than is absolutely necessary, and this can be ascertained by careful recording of the mileage and examination for carbon.

Where over lubrication increases gradually with a corresponding drop in pressure, an alteration of the relief valve to still further lower the pressure is usually effective.

The best remedy, however, is to tighten the bearings.

The long life and satisfactory performance of your machine depends entirely upon correct lubriction, the cost of which is negligible when compared to the total expense of car operation. There is no other factor which contributes in the same degree to its long life and successful service.

It means the use of a high quality oil of the proper body and character for the unit, and the correct use of that oil. Correctly lubricated—your repair bills and depreciation charges are reduced to a minimum.

THE SOCCER INTERPORT.

SHANGHAI TEAM EXPECTED FRIDAY.

The Shanghai Association football team left yesterday by the s.s. Trier and are due here either late on Friday or early Saturday morning.

Mr. Herbert is making the journey as team manager and another last minute change is that Mr. Turner is replacing Mr. Baxter who plays in the outside right position.

Eighteen players have been selected but the actual eleven to meet Hong Kong will, of course, not be announced till shortly before the match.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

INTERPORT TRIAL GAME.

To-day kick off at 4 p.m. sharp.

Selected team *v.* The Army, Hong Kong F.C. ground.

SHANGHAI *v.* UNITED SERVICES.

The following team has been selected to represent The United Services on February 16th against the Shanghai Interporters:—

Bandsman A. Mott, 1st Bn. Beds and Herts Regt.
A.B. J. McGregor, Kent, or A.B. F. H. Barkham, Tamar.
L.S. G. E. Baker, Titania.
L/Cpl. F. Everest, 2nd Bn. K.O.S.B.
A.B. R. Evans, Bruce.
Sgt. F. Hill, 1st Bn. Queen's Royal Regt.
Shipwright W. A. Van-Tromp, Hermes.
Shipwright L. Firth, Hermes.
A.B. W. Peacock, Suffolk.
Warrant Engineer H. P. Kernick, L.19.
L/Sgt. A. J. Caldicutt, 1st Bn. Queen's Royal Regt.
Reserves:—
Bty. Sgt.-Major E. H. Leach, R.A.
Pte. W. Stock, 2nd K.O.S.B.
A.B. A. H. Jones, Kent.
A.B. J. Moss, Cumberland.

HONG KONG GARRISON FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

LEAGUE TABLE UP TO 1st FEBRUARY, 1929.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
C Coy. 1st Queen's	14	9	4	1	42	20	19
H.Q. Wing 1st Queen's	11	9	2	0	35	11	18
A. Coy. 2nd K.O.S.B.	10	7	2	1	33	12	15
C Coy. 2nd K.O.S.B.	12	7	4	1	46	23	15
31st H. Bty. R.A.	10	7	3	0	33	18	14
M.G. Coy. 2nd K.O.S.B.	11	5	3	3	20	16	13
27th Company R.A.M.C.	12	6	5	1	22	24	13
H.Q. Wing 2nd K.O.S.B.	8	6	2	0	26	8	12
B. Coy. 1st Queen's	13	6	7	0	39	24	12
B. Coy. 2nd K.O.S.B.	8	5	2	1	11	5	11
M.G. Coy. 1st Queen's	11	4	5	2	32	26	10
D. Coy. 1st Queen's	14	3	10	1	24	36	7
12th H. Bty. R.A.	10	3	7	0	22	26	6
R.A.O.C.	13	2	9	2	14	68	6
20th H. Bty. R.A.	12	1	10	1	6	56	3
R.E. & R. Signals	8	1	7	0	5	40	2

JANUARY RESULTS.

B. Coy. K.O.S.B. 1, M.G. Coy. Queen's 3.
R.E. & R. Signals 1, C. Coy. Queen's 4.
12th H. Bty. R.A. 2, R.A.O.C. 3.
B. Coy. Queen's 3, 20th H. Bty. R.A. 2.
31st H. Bty. R.A. 4, D. Coy. Queen's 1.
D. Coy. Queen's 5, 20th H. Bty. R.A. 0.
R.A.M.C. 2, C. Coy. Queen's 0.
M.G. Coy. Queen's 2, 31st H. Bty R.A. 4.
B. Coy. Queen's 0, 12th H. Bty. R.A. 2.
R.A.O.C. 4, R.E. & R. Signals 1.
R.A.M.C. 2, 20th H. Bty. R.A. 0.
D. Coy. Queen's 0, R.E. & R. Signals 1.
C. Coy. Queen's 4, R.A.O.C. 0.
R.E. & R. Signals 0, M.G. Coy. Queen's 3.
R.A.M.C. 3, 12th H. Bty. R.A. 2.
C. Coy. Queen's 5, 20th H. Bty. R.A. 0.
H.Q. Wing Queen's 4, R.E. & R. Signals 1.

The following arrangements have been made for entertaining the Shanghai Team during their stay here:—

Saturday February 9th.—Boxing, City Hall, 9 p.m.

Monday, February 11th.—Supper Dance at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 9 p.m.

Tuesday, February 12th.—Queen's Theatre.

Thursday, February 14th.—To Canton by boat, 8 a.m.

Friday, February 15th.—Return by train, 3 p.m.

Saturday, February 16th.—Interport Dinner at Savoy Hotel, 8 p.m.

Sunday, February 17th.—Trip to Macbor Band will be engaged. Leaving wharf at 9 a.m.

NEXT KWANTI STEEPLECHASES.

PROGRAMME FOR CHINESE NEW YEAR.

ENTRIES AND HANDICAPS.

The following is the programme for the Kwanti Chinese New Year Steeplechase on Sunday, February 17th:—

Race 1.—3 p.m.—Fat Choy Stakes.

About 1½ Miles, on National Course.

Winner $75, 2nd $25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners this season at Kwanti of three or more races 10 lbs. penalty, of two races 7 lbs. penalty, of one race 3 lbs. penalty. Ponies that have started this season at Kwanti and not won allowed 5 lbs. Entry $5.

Ace of Spades (168), As You Like It (153), Caligula (158), Caviare (158), Chokra (147), Durham (158), Grey Eyes (158), Little River (158), Loch Rannoch (150), My Lady (168), Siang River (150).

Race 2.—Fox Hunters' Cup.

Over about 2 Miles of Country Finishing on National Course.

For a Cup presented by the Officers, 2nd Battalion Scots Guards. Winner to be presented with Replica Cup, 2nd $50. For China ponies that are in the opinion of the Joint Masters of the Fanling Hunt *bonâ fide* "Country Ponies." For Heavyweights that stand 135 lbs. and over. Entry $5.

Blotting Paper, Caviare, Craigavad, Dumbell, Fire Call, James Pigg, Kiangsu, Little Darling, Solitaire, Straithlorne.

Race 3.—China New Year Handicap.

About 1¼ Miles, on the National Course.

Winner $75, 2nd $25. For China ponies. Entry $5.

My Lady (176), Ace of Spades (168), Dumbell (160), Tommy (158), Charleston (158), King Post (158), Kam Ling (155), Movanagher (155), May (155), Pila Shazada (155), Durham (150), Caviare (148), Little River (148), As You Like It (148), Grey Eyes (145), Knave of Diamonds (140), Tap Siac (140), Loch Rannoch (140).

Race 4.—Fox Hunters' Cup.

Over about 2 Miles of Country Finishing on National Course.

For a Cup presented by the Officers, 2nd Battalion Scots Guards. Winner to be presented with Replica Cup, 2nd $50. For China ponies that are in the opinion of the Joint Masters of the Fanling Hunt *bonâ fide* "Country Ponies." For Leightweights, Catchweights at 145 lbs. Entry $5.

Blotting Paper, Caligula, Caviare, Craigavad, Drake, Honeymoon, James Pigg, Kiangsu, Little Darling, Newfoundland, Sheila, Shingle, Six Hundred, Solitaire, Straithlorne, Tarzali.

Race 5.—February Maidens.

About 1 Mile, on Inside Course.

Winner $75, 2nd $25. For China ponies that have never won a steeplechase. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have started at Kwanti this season allowed 5 lbs. Entry $5.

As You Like It (153), Caligula (158), Charleston (158), Chokra (147), Drake (150), Fire Call (150), Honeymoon (150), Kam Ling (155), King Post (158), Knave of Diamonds (150), May (150), Movanagher (150), Newfoundland (153), Pila Shazada (155), Sheila (150), Shingle (152), Siang River (150), Six Hundred (156), Tap Siac (150), Tarzali (150), Tommy (158).

HOCKEY.

UNIVERSITY *v.* RECREIO.

The following will represent the University 1st XI. in its match *v.* Club de Recreio on the 6th instant at King's Park.

Loke (Capt.), Osman, Lee, Lim, Sulieman, Yeoh, Roy, Fashim, Gan, Herlots and Teh.

UNIVERSITY 2ND XI. *v.* Y.M.C.A.

The following will play for the University 2nd XI. *v.* Y.M.C.A. "A" at King's Park on the 7th inst.

Enok (Captain), Aziz, Foo, Lee, Fashim, Sulieman, Lai, Koh, Guterres, Wong and Ho.

TO-DAY'S REQUEST PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 350 METRES.

1.48 p.m.—Weather report.
5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.—Demonstration programme.
7.48 p.m.—Evening weather report.
8 p.m. to 11 p.m.—Request programme. (Victor and Columbia records).
10.30 p.m.—News bulletin.
11 p.m.—Close down.

THE FOURTH TEST MATCH.

HAMMOND'S SECOND CENTURY.

A BRILLIANT STAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ADELAIDE, Feb. 5th.

At close of play yesterday Australia had a lead of 31 runs with one wicket still to fall, but after four runs had been added this morning Oldfield tried to turn Tate to leg and was bowled. The Australian innings in all had lasted 457 minutes.

Tate, with 4 wickets for 77, was England's steadiest bowler, though White also bowled very finely.

The start of the England innings was disastrous. With only one run on the board, Hobbs was brilliantly caught on the leg side by Oldfield. 20 runs later Sutcliffe was also taken at the wicket after scoring 17. Hammond and Jardine then came together and the Australian lead was wiped off, the score being 42 for 2 at lunch time.

After lunch 10,000 people watched a grim fight for runs. The 50 was reached after 73 minutes' batting, and three quarters of an hour later Hammond put up the century with a glorious off-drive. The batsmen were taking no risks, but were concentrating upon retrieving England's disastrous start.

Hammond's Record.

Hammond with a late cut for 3 runs reached his individual 50 in 124 minutes. When his score stood at 61 he had surpassed Sutcliffe's record of 734 runs in one series of Tests. At this point tea intervened, the total being 129 and Jardine 39.

Hammond achieved one of the greatest personal triumphs ever gained in the history of the game. He finished the day by achieving a fighting century, his second century in this Test Match, equalling the record of Bardsley and Sutcliffe of scoring a century in each innings in Test Matches between Australia and England. For some unknown reason the crowd gave a very poor recognition of this great performance, and there was very little applause. Hammond, whose century took him 260 minutes to compile, gave a chance of being stumped at 77, but otherwise his innings was without a flaw, while his off-driving was brilliant. Jardine was throughout the partnership more subdued, but he showed a dour and orthodox defence to all the bowlers.

Score:—

England—1st Innings.

Hobbs, c Ryder, b Hendry	74
Sutcliffe, st. Oldfield, b Grimmett	64
Hammond, not out	119
D. R. Jardine, l.b.w., b Grimmett	1
Hendren, b Blackie	13
A. P. F. Chapman, c A'Beckett, b Ryder	39
Duckworth, c Ryder, b Grimmett	5
Larwood, b Hendry	3
Geary, run out	3
Tate, b Grimmett	2
J. C. White, c Ryder, b Grimmett	0
Extras	11
Total	334

Fall of the wickets:—
1/143; 2/143; 3/149; 4/179; 5/248; 6/263; 7/270; 8/306; 9/312; 10/334.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A'Beckett	31	8	44	0
Hendry	31	14	49	2
Grimmett	52.1	12	102	5
Oxenham	35	14	51	0
Blackie	29	6	57	1
Ryder	5	1	20	1

Australia—1st Innings.

W. M. Woodfull, c Duckworth, b Tate	1
A. Jackson, l.b.w. b White	164
H. L. Hendry, c Duckworth, b Larwood	2
A. F. Kippax, b White	3
J. S. Ryder, l.b.w. b White	63
D. Bradman, c Larwood, b Tate	40
E. L. A'Beckett, b White	36
R. M. Oxenham, c Chapman, b White	15
W. A. Oldfield, b Tate	32
C. V. Grimmett, b Tate	4
D. Blackie, not out	3
Extras	6
Total	369

Fall of the wickets:—
1/1; 2/6; 3/19; 4/145; 5/227; 6/287; 7/323; 8/338; 9/365; 10/369.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	37	6	92	1
Tate	42	10	77	4
White	60	16	130	5
Geary	12	3	32	0
Hammond	9	1	32	0

England—2nd Innings.

Hobbs, c Oldfield, b Hendry	1
Sutcliffe, c Oldfield, b A'Beckett	17
Hammond, not out	105
D. R. Jardine, not out	73
Extras	10
Total (for 2 wkts.)	206

Fall of the wickets:—
1/1; 2/21.

INTIMATIONS.

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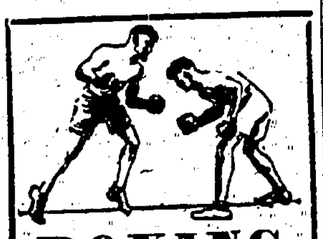

BOXING

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EXCEPTIONAL PROGRAMME

LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

SATURDAY
9th FEB.
(9.15 p.m.)

CITY HALL.

MORE ABOUT THE SALVATION ARMY CRISIS.

THE GROWING SPIRIT OF REVOLT.

HOW THE WORK HAS INCREASED.

THE NEED FOR THE ARMY IN HONG KONG.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY PRESS.

[By "EX-ADJUTANT."]

Yesterday, our contributor drew attention to some of the causes leading to the present spirit of revolt among the leaders of the Salvation Army and said that the whole point of the dispute between General Bramwell Booth and the High Council centred on the question, "Is the organisation to be governed in the future by autocratic or democratic methods?"

To-day, he reviews the progress of the work under the old regime and comments upon the opinions of many Salvation Army officers as to the directions in which reform is needed and can be applied.

He also raises a debatable point, viz., "Is the Salvation Army needed in Hong Kong."

World-Wide Advance.

It is often the case that the material progress of any concern may be regarded as evidence of wise government and management. On the face of things, it would seem sheer absence of logic to imagine otherwise.

Yet, in the case of the Salvation Army, one has to remember that one has not a mere business organisation under considefation. One has also to consider the impetus of religion and the outside financial support likely to be given on account of religious activities. This latter fact alone would probably result in material progress being attained even if the Army was mismanaged from a purely business aspect.

During the past, for instance, the Army has made satisfactory advances in Vienna, North Rhodesia, South Africa, Northern China, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, the United States, India, and Germany.

In Australia, for instance, a London milkman and Yorkshire builder commenced Salvation Army operations in Adelaide in 1880. The movement spread rapidly until, in 1891, every State was "occupied." To-day, every form of social work is carried out and receives warm official support.

A small pioneer party of officers unfurled the Army flag in Rio de Janeiro in 1922 and subsequent years have been marked by steady progress in that country.

In North China.

In fulfilment of the founder's dying charge to his son and successor, pioneers arrived in Peking in January, 1916, and the first public meetings were held in the following July, the Chinese proving keenly appreciative of Salvation methods, many of the Chinese converts devoting their lives to the evangelisation of their fellow-countrymen. Early in 1918 a Training Garrison was opened and a Chinese "War Cry" issued. The serious floods of 1917 led to the establishment of a home for children whose parents were unable to support them.

The work progressed until the fine Central Hall in Peking—a memorial to the founder—was opened in 1922. On that occasion, the cosmopolitan nature of the Army's missionary officers was indicated by the flags hoisted, namely, those of Britain, France, Holland, U.S.A., Norway, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand—plain proof of the Army's progress in the countries concerned.

Owing to the unsettled state of the country, with the accompanying danger to life and property, the Consular Authorities, early in 1927, issued instructions for their nationals to evacuate all but certain specified areas. In consequence, the Salvation Army was reluctantly forced to withdraw the Overseas officers to Peking and Tientsin, leaving Chinese officers in charge. It is worthy of note that many of these Chinese officers suffered torture and death for the sake of their religious convictions.

During these days of disturbance, the Translations Department at Peking and the Salvation Army press prepared and saw to the distribution of Salvationist literature in Mandarin. As a result, the officers now pass to and fro in the interior in comparative safety, and, as a matter of fact, their work in connection with famine relief has earned, not only recognition, but warm support and commendation from the Nationalist Government.

Thus, it can be taken for granted, *not only* in China, but throughout the world the material and financial progress of the Salvation Army is assured.

Salvation Army Finance.

In the face of things, then, it would appear that the revolt in the Salvation Army is not only unnecessary, but a direct wrong. But one has to consider that, for some years past, the present General has been, more or less, a figurehead although his autocratic laws for the internal government of the Army have remained.

The major portion of the affairs of the Salvation Army has fallen upon the shoulders of a handful of staff officers. Theoretically, the General is trustee of all the Army's funds and property. He is so constituted by the foundation deeds. None of his officers have any legal liability so far as the trusts are concerned, except as his agent.

It may be well to point out that the funds and income of such more or less public business institutions as the Salvation Army Assurance Society, Ltd., and the Salvation Army Fire Insurance Corporation, Ltd., form no part of the common resources of the Army. Yet the General has a comparatively autocratic control of the Army's business enterprises and funds in addition to its religious activities.

The funds of the Salvation Army consist of the General or Central fund, from which it provides for the maintenance and supervision of its evangelistic work, the Missionary fund, which is fed in a considerable measure by one-half the proceeds of the Week of Self-Denial, a Special Purposes Fund which embraces gifts for special work named by the donors, and the Social Fund based upon a distinct trust set up when the "Darkest England" scheme was launched in 1890.

Property to the value of over £30,000,000 comes under the General's control.

The High Council.

So that, not only has there been no inconsiderable revolt against the autocratic power vested in General Booth in connection with the spiritual administration of the Salvation Army, but the High Council claim to be voicing the opinion of the rank and file when they ask that the General shall retire from the business control also, despite the fact that he has been, in his day, one of the ablest business leaders.

Everybody must regret that this spirit of revolt has shown itself when General Bramwell Booth was recovering from a long illness which brought him to the very point of death. When the High Council was first summoned, it appeared that the General was finally incapacitated and might not recover. Therefore, the Council made what it considered to be a gracious gesture in giving the General an opportunity to retire with the plaudits of the nations still ringing in his ears and the close of his world tour.

Among the Commissioners of the Salvation Army who called the meeting are Commissioners Higgins (Chief of the Staff), Hurren (British Commissioner), Booth Tucker (a former Indian Civil Servant whose first wife was a daughter of the founder of the Army), and David Lamb (who has superintended the Army's large emigration schemes).

Miss Eva Booth, sister of the present General, and in charge of the Army's work in America, is in favour of the proposed reforms in Salvation Army Government which have been brought forward during the recent discussions. She is in England with several of her chief officers in pursuit of these reforms.

Opposing The Reformers.

Opposed to the reformers are four women officers of high rank, each of whom possess a seat on the High Council. They are Mrs. Booth (wife of the General), her two daughters (Miss Catherine and Miss Mary Booth), and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Booth-Hilberg. They will defend the position of General Booth and vote against any motion that declares the General to be unable to continue in office.

The General has already substantiated his announcement of his intention of fighting the issue in the Courts, much to the regret of the general public, while, at the same time, the High Council are equally determined to see that their decisions are upheld in practice. As a matter of fact, officers all over the world have been asked to ballot secretly and indicate whether or not they are in favour of the General continuing in office. Now that General Booth has recovered from his illness, the battle is likely to recommence at an early date. The public appear to be in favour of the policy of the High Council and it is thought that the General, in view of his advanced age and infirmity, should make an honourable retirement rather than go to law and waste thousands of pounds of the Army's funds.

From some quarters, it is suggested that Miss Eva Booth, who is now an American citizen, represents the best nomination for the generalship but, generally speaking, it is felt that the new head should be a Britisher.

Work Will Proceed.

But, whatever happens, the Salvation Army's work for the fallen all over the world will go forward. Internal strife will not be allowed to interfere with the Army's care of the unmarried mother, of children who have been wronged, and of the down-and-outs of all countries.

In Hong Kong.

At the moment, Ensign J. Gilman, of the Salvation Army Headquarters in Peking, is present in the Colony on business. On every hand, he has been asked whether the Salvation Army could not extend its operations to Hong Kong. It was thought, indeed, that General Booth's visit to the Colony would presage something of that sort.

The Ensign has had to inform his inquirers that there is much work in the Colony to be done and the Salvation Army is only too willing to get to work, but the gesture of invitation must come from the authorities.

The great problem of the Colony's street sleepers, for instance, could, he claims, be tackled by the Army which has dealt successfully with similar problems elsewhere. In addition to the usual evangelical work among the Chinese, vocational training centres and homes could be established where boys who fall foul of the authorities could receive useful instructions and be turned out trustworthy citizens.

An Appeal From The Police.

A Criminal Reform establishment could be brought into being after the style of those operated by the Salvation Army with such marked success in India and other countries, where men could be taken and trained after leaving prison.

Rescue homes for young girls could do sterling service and relieve the authorities of much worry.

The Wesleyans, the Y.M.C.A., and hindred bodies cater quite adequately for the men of the Services, but the merchant seaman is left more or less to his own devices.

"In a very short space of time there have been three murders on ships caused by seamen drinking the foul 'whisky' which is hawked from sampans," remarked Detective Inspector Lane to the writer during the course of recent proceedings in

(*Continued on next Column*).

THE DAVIS CUP.

EUROPEAN ZONE.

DRAW FOR FIRST ROUND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Feb. 4th.

The complete draw for the first round of the Davis Cup is as follows:—

Austria *v.* Czecho-Slovakia.
Belgium *v.* Rumania.
Denmark *v.* Chile.
Greece *v.* Yugo-Slavia.
Norway *v.* Hungary.
Monaco *v.* Switzerland.
Finland *v.* Egypt.
Holland *v.* Portugal.

The following received byes into the second round at the top of the draw:—

Germany *v.* Spain.
Ireland *v.* Italy.

Byes at the bottom of the draw are:—

Sweden *v.* South Africa.
Great Britain *v.* Poland.

In the American Zone Canada meets the United States in the first round. Japan, Mexico and Cuba all get byes into the second round, in which Japan meets the winner of the Canada—United States tie and Mexico meets Cuba.

ROBBERS IN A TIMBER YARD.

MASTER AND FOKI MAKE A CATCH.

A Chinese was charged yesterday at Kowloon Police Court before Mr. E. W. Hamilton with complicity in an armed robbery at the Tak Sing Timber Yard, Reclamation Street. Prisoner was also charged with wounding a foki.

Detective Inspector Fallon said that the master slept in a hut in the yard and two fokis in another hut close by. On January 19th the master was awakened just before midnight by two men, and his girdle, containing $40, was cut and taken away. He shouted and the two fokis at once came to his help. The intruders bolted but as one of them was mounting the railing round the yard he was seized by the elder foki and dragged back. A police picket was passing at the time and defendant was handed over to their custody.

It was then found that the foki who had hauled back accused had been wounded in the arm with a dagger. He was taken to hospital and detained for a week. A careful search of the yard and the vicinity had failed to reveal a weapon.

Inspector Fallon said that accused's explanation was that he heard the disturbance, went to see what was the matter and got arrested. As he was inside the yard, which was fenced and the door bolted until opened for the police this was not a likely explanation.

Prisoner was remanded.

SWIMMING.

TRIUMPH FOR ARNE BORG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ADELAIDE, Feb. 4th.

In the Australian swimming championship over the distance of 220 yards at Adelaide to-day, Arne Borg, the famous Swedish Olympic competitor, who is touring Australia, won comfortably.

The final placings were as follows:

Arne Borg	1
Grier (Queensland)	2
Walter (N.S.W.)	3

Won by ten yards; four yards between second and third.
Time: 2 mins. 19 secs.

FIRE IN HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

FOUR-STOREY HOUSE BURNT OUT.

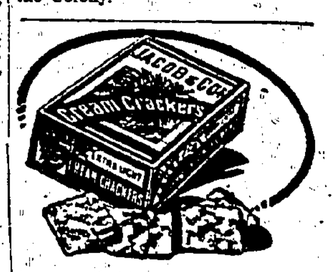
There was quite a serious fire yesterday morning in Hollywood Road, a four-storey building, No. 234, being burnt out. Fortunately, no personal injuries were sustained.

The alarm was given at 8.40 a.m. from the Tung Wah Hospital and four appliances were soon on the scene in charge of Superintendent Brookes and Station Officer Moss. The ground floor was a wine and medicine shop, a tailor occupied the first floor and the two top stories were used as tenement dwellings.

The place was well alight when the Brigade arrived, but, thanks to some very smart work the flames were prevented from spreading. The fire was well under control by 9.40, but the roof and floors had collapsed and there was some danger of the walls also falling. The P.W.D. were notified and did some very necessary shoring of the damaged walls.

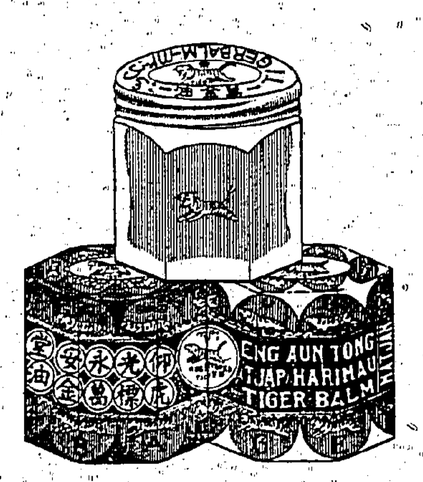
A big crowd watched the blaze but a cordon, in which members of St. John's Ambulance Brigade and the Chinese Police Reserve, assisted the regular force, was drawn at a safe distance.

The occupier of the ground floor, Chan Wai, is the owner of the building. At present he is out of the Colony.



So essential to have a tin in the house.

Dainty light always appetising.



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PETERSEN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

GIVES EVIDENCE AT KOWLOON POLICE COURT.

DEFENCE SUGGESTS BERNSEN AS CULPRIT.

TWO ACCOUNTS OF ROYAL ARROW FATAL BRAWL.

Louis Petersen, until recently, seaman on board the s.s. Royal Arrow, was committed yesterday to stand his trial at the next sessions for the alleged murder of John Zetterberg while the vessel was at the Standard Oil Company of New York's installation wharf, Lai-Chi-Kok, on the night of January 18th.

Detective Inspector Lane prosecuted and Mr. O. E. C. Marton appeared on behalf of the defendant.

At the resumption of the hearing before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Albert Bernsen, the only other person in the cabin, besides accused, when the deceased was killed by a blow behind the left ear with a full bottle of beer was cross-examined through the medium of a Swedish interpreter. It had been decided to re-hear the witness's evidence in this manner as he had informed the police that he did not fully understand either the Magistrate or Mr. Marton.

Was Bernsen Very Drunk?

Mr. Marton asked witness his exact condition at 5 p.m. on the afternoon of the alleged incident. Mr. Marton put it to him that he was drunk at 5 p.m., but he replied that he was not.

Mr. Marton: Very much for the worse at 9.30 p.m. weren't you?—No.

You admitted, last time, that you were drunk?—I was not very drunk.

Witness said that he had his supper at 5 p.m. and a conversation took place outside the messroom door. Zetterberg and Petersen came along a little later.

Mr. Marton: What was the conversation about?—Zetterberg told me that he had lost some money that afternoon. He had spoken to others about it.

Mr. Marton: Did he suggest that you might have taken it?—No.

You never thought that he thought that you might have taken it?—No.

Why should he mention it to you?—He wanted to send for some drink but had no money.

Witness said that he told Petersen and Zetterberg to come down to his cabin and have a drink. This was about 6 p.m. when he had finished his supper. In the cabin Zetterberg again spoke of his lost money.

Mr. Marton: Did he suggest that any particular person had taken it?—No.

Did he accuse Petersen?—No.

Did he drop the subject of the money and come back to it again?—Yes for a while. He dropped it altogether afterwards and spoke of boxing.

I put it to you that it was the main topic of conversation from 5.30 to 9.30 p.m.—No he spoke more about boxing.

After 6 p.m. the subject of the money was not mentioned. Zetterberg was very angry about the money, but did not direct his anger against either Petersen or himself. Petersen said that he used to box at home. He had not seen Petersen box before.

Mr. Marton: When they started to box what happened?—Petersen started to box Zetterberg. It was not a friendly but a serious business.

Can you suggest any reason why they should start boxing seriously all of a sudden?—When Petersen wanted to box Zetterberg became very angry. This was, I think, because he was drunk. Petersen also got angry when Zetterberg became serious.

Witness couldn't say if Petersen hit Zetterberg very hard, but Petersen appeared to be getting the best of it.

The Peace Maker.

Mr. Marton: What did you do?—I sat on the forward bunk and looked on at first and then I tried to separate them.

I suppose you were drinking all the time too?—Yes, I did drink a little from time to time, but not a lot.

Drinking beer and whisky weren't you?—"Yes."

He remembered that the other two were drinking the whole time, and Zetterberg appeared to be drinking the most. He did not drink as much as them because he did not like too much drink and had a weak head.

Mr. Marton: It was Petersen who started boxing again, stopped, and then later started punching Zetterberg again?—Yes that's right.

You have said that Petersen got up, punched Zetterberg who fell, and then Petersen hit the other over the head with the beer bottle?—Yes, he got up suddenly.

Mr. Marton: Why should he get up suddenly?—They were sitting on the bunk, and Petersen got angry.

Can you give me any reason why Petersen suddenly got up and finally hit Zetterberg over the head with the bottle?—No special reason.

Witness Is Accused.

Mr. Marton: I suggest that Petersen was sitting where you say you were sitting, that is to say on the fore bunk?—No.

And that Petersen was sitting on a chair under the left side of the porthole?—That is not so.

And that a very short time before the alleged blow was struck you were standing near the cabin door?—No.

Do you deny that Zetterberg, sitting on a chair under the left port hole, threw a bottle at Petersen sitting on the fore bunk?—No, he did not.

You don't remember Petersen being hit by a bottle thrown by Zetterberg?—No, he never got hit.

Or thrown by you?—No.

I put it to you that this is exactly what happened. Seeing that Petersen had been knocked out, you picked up a bottle and hit Zetterberg over the head with it.—I deny that.

I suggest that you saw that you had killed Zetterberg, and immediately raised the alarm and threw the blame on Petersen?—No, I did not.

How Did Zetterberg Get On The Chair?

Mr. Marton: You have told us that Zetterberg was hit when he was lying in the bunk and that after being hit he remained there. Can you tell us how he got there?—I cannot explain that at all.

Don't you know how he got from the bed to the chair?—No

Could it have been Petersen who moved him?—No, Petersen left the cabin immediately.

Mr. Marton: I put it to you that when saw that you had killed Zetterberg you arranged the cabin moving the chair near the door and putting Zetterberg on the chair.

The witness denied that he moved the deceased.

Would you say that you were very drunk at the time the alleged blow was struck?—Not very drunk. Zetterberg was very drunk, in fact both were very drunk.

No Suggestion Of Killing.

Mr. Marton: Petersen had never suggested taking Zetterberg's life?—No.

Therefore if you story is correct, it was an absolute accident?—Yes, they didn't know what they were doing.

Detective Inspector Lane then asked the witness if it was not the custom at sea to have two men below in the engine room, but only one man on duty in port. The witness replied that that was so.

Inspector Lane remarked that if Zetterberg had been sitting, as suggested by the defence, under the left porthole the blow could not have landed at the back of the left ear.

Zetterberg was a far bigger man than witness, and the Inspector suggested that witness could not have lifted Zetterberg, as alleged, into the chair especially considering his drunken condition. Witnessed replied that he thought that he could!

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Petersen Goes To The Box.

Louis Petersen then went into the box and answered the questions put by his solicitor, Mr. Marton, calmly in English, and without showing any signs of anxiety or uneasiness. He said that he had known Zetterberg for about six months and Bernsen for two or three years. He always got on well with both of them. His sleeping quarters were in the fore part of the vessel, while Bernsen's cabin was near the stern.

The "Royal Arrow" arrived in Hong Kong at about noon, on January 18th, and witness did not drink anything before dinner. He did not go ashore in the afternoon, but stayed on board, in the forward part of the ship, the whole afternoon. He had two bottles of beer and a glass of whisky between dinner and 5 p.m.

Mr. Marton: Did you see either Zetterberg or Bernsen in the afternoon?—No, I had supper at 5 p.m. and was absolutely sober.

Do you remember the conversation outside the messroom?—Yes Zetterberg, whom I always called John, and Bernsen were there.

Mr. Marton: What sort of state were they in?—Not very drunk, but quite enough to show that they had been drinking. Zetterberg was very noisy.

What was the conversation about?—Zetterberg said that he had lost some money when asleep in the oiler's room in the afternoon.

Did he hint that anyone had stolen it?—Bernsen came close to us and I heard Zetterberg say to him "You ought to know something about that money. You were in the cabin all the afternoon."

Did he hint very strongly that Bernsen had taken it?—No, not very strongly.

Did he hint that anybody else had taken it?—No.

(Continued on next Column).

MOTOR AND CHAIR COLLISION.

DEFENDANT ABSENT AND PLEADS GUILTY.

A young European lady was the complainant before Mr. E. I. Wynne-Jones at the Central Magistracy yesterday in summonses against Mr. G. W. Cooper, of the Dairy Farm Company, for driving a motor-cycle without a licence and for failing to report a collision with a public chair in which the lady was travelling.

Mr. Cooper was not present in Court, owing, it was stated, to insufficient notice, the summonses having been only served on Monday afternoon. His Worship adjourned the case, remarking that he had the same difficulty to deal with on the Kowloon side. Soon after the Court had risen, Inspector Nicol, who had succeeded in communicating with Mr. Cooper, said that he had been informed that defendant was pleading guilty to both summonses.

On hearing this his Worship decided to proceed with the case.

Inspector Nicol stated that Mr. Cooper was driving along Kennedy Road, when, at the junction with Monmouth Path, he collided with public chair No. 72, in which was a European lady. One of the coolies was injured, and given on the spot one dollar as compensation. Mr. Cooper should have reported the accident, but failed to do so. The Inspector added that the coolie was suffering from a crushed knee, and he had been out of work since the accident occurred ten days ago.

As regards the first summons, Mr. Cooper had held a driver's license, but that had expired some months before.

His Worship imposed a fine of $5 on the first summons and $10 for failure to report the accident. An additional $5 was awarded to the injured coolie as compensation.

Was he very angry and noisy about it?—Yes he said he was sorry he had lost it, and this and that.

Bernsen then invited Zetterberg and witness to his cabin, where he opened a locker and brought out some drink. All three then began to drink. After drinking for a while Zetterberg came back to his money. He would suddenly drop the subject and then come back again to it. Then suddenly, Zetterberg accused Bernsen straight out.

Mr. Marton: What did Bernsen say?—Bernsen said—"I haven't got your money."

Did Bernsen suggest to Zetterberg who might have taken it?—No.

Was Zetterberg very angry about it?—Yes, he was very sore against Bernsen.

Between 5.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. what would you say was the main topic of conversation?—The conversation always drifted back to the money.

What else did you talk about?—"Sea, different ships and so forth."

Any mention made of boxing?—No.

Are you a boxer?—No, never done any at all.

Sure Was Surprised!

Mr. Marton: It surprised you when Bernsen commenced to talk about boxing?—It sure did.

Witness, in reply to Mr. Marton, said that all three of them were drinking. Bernsen was keeping pace with them. He could not say if he left the cabin between 5.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m., but did not think that he did. He was just as drunk as the rest of them.

Where Were They Sitting?

Mr. Marton: I want you to tell us where you were all sitting. Witness said that he was sitting on the bunk in the forward bulkhead. Zetterberg was sitting on a chair by the ship's side and Bernsen was standing up behind the table and near the door opposite to Zetterberg.

Mr. Marton: What else can you tell?—These two fellows started to argue about the money again. Zetterberg was getting wild about it, I guess. He stood up all of a sudden and grabbed a bottle from the table. I don't know if he tried to throw it at Bernsen. The bottle hit me on the right side of my forehead. That's all I know.

It knocked you out?—Must have. *I don't remember anything.*

What was the next thing you remember?—I was asleep in my cabin in the forward part of the ship, and somebody was shaking me.

That is 400 feet away from Bernsen's cabin, and they told me that John (Zetterberg) was dead.

Can you give any explanation why Zetterberg threw the bottle at you?—I don't know except that the man was drunk and didn't know what he was doing.

Can you explain how you got from Bernsen's cabin to your bunk?—I cannot. I don't know.

Committed To Stand His Trial.

The Magistrate then made an order for Petersen to be committed to stand his trial at the next criminal sessions.

ST. ANDREW'S KOWLOON.

ANNUAL CHURCH MEETING.

The annual Church meeting of St. Andrew's, Kowloon, was held yesterday evening in the Church Hall.

The Vicar the Rev. W. W. Rogers was in the chair supported by Mr. J. H. Hunt, O.B.E., Mr. F. W. Stapleton (Hon. Treasurer) and Mr Robson (Hon. Secretary).

Before the meeting refreshments were served by Mr. and Mrs. Rogers.

The Rev. W. W. Rogers speaking of the work done during the past year mentioned the great success of the China Exhibition which was visited by about 2,000 people and cleared $1,500. The thank offerings last year amounted to $1,000; this year the vestry had decided to introduce an envelope system and $2,700 had already been promised.

On April 1st, 1928, nine girls and women were confirmed by the Bishop and several young men had come forward.

The congregations had been satisfactory but he was sorry to see a decrease in regular communicants.

Two new societies had been formed, the St. Andrew's Brotherhood which was mostly for Service men and the St. Andrew's Women's Club, both were well attended.

The fortnightly prayer meetings at the Vicarage had been very helpful although the attendance was sometimes small.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers and family are leaving in April for furlough in England, and every effort was being made to find a clergyman to take Mr. Roger's place during his absence. In connection with this some of the Vicar's multifarious duties were described.

In thanking those who had helped him, Mr. Rogers said he wished particularly to mention Mr. P. Sands. Mr. Sands was going Home for ordination and they wished him every blessing.

Points From Comm.tee Reports.

The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. W. Stapleton, in presenting the balance sheet said that one of the mortgages for about $2,000 had been paid off. There had been a great increase in Sunday collections, and the donations were also very satisfactory. A considerable sum had been spent on repairs to the Church Hall.

The accounts having been passed, secretaries of committees, etc., read their reports.

Mr. W. Tate said that the magazine had only cost the Church $100 against $300 the previous year.

Mrs. Hast said that £30.5.6 had been sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

The Mother's Union account shewed a satisfactory year, $200 was realised by the sale of work.

Dr. Dovey spoke at length about the St. Andrew's Scout Troops.

Miss B. Robinson said that there were 24 new members of the Scripture Union.

Mr. Barnes said that the St. Andrew's Brotherhood had been formed on the 12th June last mainly for Service men. The bi-weekly meetings were a great success.

Mr. Wong said that the Marathon Race organised by the Young Men's Club had been a great success, also the bathing picnics in the summer. Mr. W. S. Bailey and Mr. F. C. Mow Fung were thanked for presenting two new ping pong tables, and the purchase of a billiard table had added much to the popularity of the Club.

Miss White pleaded for more recruits for the Wolf Cubs.

Mrs. Hunt said that the Children's Sunday Service had an average attendance of 62.

The New Ordinance.

Mr. J. H. Hunt then read an explanation of the new Church of England Trust Ordinance 1929 of which the principles were adopted without discussion. The following officers were elected:—

Vicar's Warden, Mr. J. H. Hunt.

People's Warden, Mr. F. W. Stapleton.

Members of the Vestry: Messrs. Raven, Robson, Sands, Thomas, Westcott and Eastman.

To represent St. Andrew's at the Diocesan Conference: Miss Robinson Miss Sawyer, Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Sands, and Mr. Baldwin.

Auditor: Mr. T. A. Martin.

The Sidesmen for the past year were re-elected.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

THE Motor Vessel "JAVA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th February, 1929, 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe on the 8th February, 1929, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned before the 13th February, 1929, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 4th Feb., 1929. [7357

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "CALCHAS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 6th February.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th February, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st March, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

4th February, 1929. [7367

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO', DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS & PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship "BENLEDI."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hong Kong, 5th Feb., 1929. [7362

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FROM U.S.A.

THE Steamship "POLEBIC" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 11th February, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 18th February, 1929, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, 11th February, 1929, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hong Kong, 5th Feb., 1929. [7361

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamer "BREMERHAVEN" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.

Consignees are further notified that Steamer "BREMERHAVEN" has taken at Bremen through Cargo for Hong Kong ex S.S. "STRAVES," S.S. "H. A. NOLTE" and S.S. "NIXE" from Scandinavian ports.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th of February, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ashe, at 10 a.m., on the 26th of January, 1929.

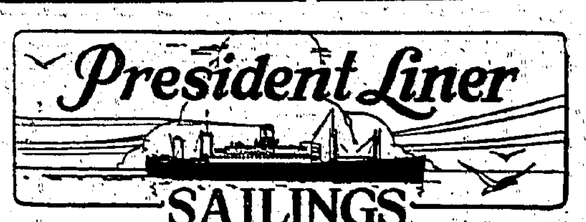
No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Hong Kong, 5th Feb., 1929. [7363



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Pres. Garfield	Sun., Mar. 10, 8 a.m.	Pres. Wilson	Sun., Apr. 21, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Madison	Feb. 12th, 6 p.m.	Pres. Taft	Mar. 2nd, 6 p.m.
Pres. Pierce	Feb. 16th, 6 p.m.	Pres. McKinley	Mar. 12th, 6 p.m.
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Steamer "PHEMIUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo having arrived per s.s. "AUTOLYCUS" from Singapore will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 4th February.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th February, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th February, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

4th February, 1929. [7357

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "AUTOLYCUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 4th February.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

4th February, 1929. [7358

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Shanghai	...	"YUNNAN"	... On	8th Feb., 5 p.m.
Swatow & Shanghai	...	"LINAN"	.. On	7th Feb., 8 a.m.
Singapore & Bangkok	...	"KWEIYANG"	On	7th Feb., 10 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	...	"HUICHOW"	On	8th Feb., 4 p.m.
Saigon	...	"CHEKIANG"	On	9th Feb., 8 a.m.
Swatow, Singapore & Bangkok	...	"KINGYUAN"	On	15th Feb., Noon
Swatow, Shanghai & Tsingtao	...	"SOOCHOW"	On	17th Feb., 8 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	...	"KAYING"	... On	17th Feb., 11 a.m.
Amoy, Swatow & Singapore	...	"ANTUNG"	... On	17th Feb., 5 p.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	...	"KUEICHOW"	On	19th Feb., 4 p.m.

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ANDRE LEBON	... 26th Mar.
PORTHOS ...	... 9th Apr.
CHENONCEAUX	... 23rd Apr.
ATHOS II ...	... 7th May
D'ARTAGNAN	... 21st May

To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.

COMPIEGNE	... 12th Feb.
ANDRE LEBON	... 26th Feb.
PORTHOS ...	... 12th Mar.
CHENONCEAUX	... 26th Mar.
ATHOS II ...	... 9th Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN	... 23rd Apr.
SPHINX ...	... 7th May
G. METZINGER	... 21st May

We can issue Through Tickets to EGYPT, SYRIAN PORTS, EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR by Transhipment on our Mail Steamers at PORT-SAID, or DJIBOUTI.

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Telephones: C. 631 and 740. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. [18

Shipping News
Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

February 4th.

Hong Hwa, British str., 1,924 tons, Capt. H. G. Hay, from Singapore, which port she left on January 29th, with 420 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. A8.—Ho Thong Co.

Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. T. Yasukawa, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C15.—N.Y.K.

Poleric, British str., 907 tons, Capt. E. Wion, from Shanghai, which port she left on February 2nd, with a general cargo, lying at Laichikok.—Bank Line.

Tanda, British str., 6,956 tons, Capt. Epilcher, from Melbourne, which port she left on January 3rd, with 800 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

February 5th.

Benledi, British str., 2,519 tons, Capt. R. B. Dawson, from Manila, which port she left on February 2nd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf. —Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Bremerhaven, German str., 918 tons, Capt. W. Kohr, from Takao, which port she left on February 2nd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C49.—Melchers & Co.

Himalaya Maru, Japanese str., 5,223 tons, Capt. T. Accasawa, from Moji, which port she left on January 31st, with 356 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.

Huong Hoi, French str., 605 tons, Capt. F. Adam, from Fort Bayard, with 150 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. C46.—Hoi Hing Cheung.

Knut Hemsun, Norwegian str., 1,350 tons, Capt. S. Ocrirg, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B47.—Sing Kee Co.

Nanning, British str., 1,505 tons, Capt. J. S. Woy, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12.—B. & S.

Philoctetes, British str., 7,187 tons, Capt. H. F. Andrews, from Shanghai, which port she left on February 2nd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1.—B. & S.

Tjisondari, Dutch str., 5,019 tons, Capt. P. Weide, from Batavia, which port she left on January 29th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5.—J.C.J.L.

Tsang Woo, Chinese str., 1,048 tons, Capt. H. Larsen, from Swatow, lying at buoy No. C17.—Wallem & Co.

Yendai Maru, Japanese str., 2,070 tons, Capt. T. Kanerso, from Canton, lying at buoy No. B21.—M.B.K.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived by the s.s. Tanda yesterday:—Miss E. M. Varley, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Iffla and two children, Mr. J. Rundlett, Mr. K. Miyake, Mr. H. L. Stainfield, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Everingham, Mrs. L. Preece, Mrs. H. Dyke and child, Mrs. T. MacKay, Mrs. W. M. Squire, Mr. S. J. Coleman, Miss Wood, Mr. R. Shimada, Mrs. A. Remedios, Mr. E. J. Simons, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Curtis, Mr. T. Simpkin, Mr. J. A. Simpson, Mr. G. Caiger, Mrs. A. L. Shapley, Mrs. Groundwell and child, Mrs. Yong, Mr. A. Gutierres, Miss E. Ramsbottom, and Miss B. Smith.

CLEARANCES.

February 2nd.

Hanoi, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Lushan Maru, for Swatow.
Hong Hwa, for Swatow.
Yendai Maru, for Dairen.
Tanda, for Moji.
Sinkiang, for Amoy.
Haiching, for Swatow.
Anhui, for Swatow.
Philoctetes, for Singapore.
Java, for Shanghai.
Benledi, for Miike.
Nanning, for Canton.
Ho Sang, for Keelung.
Havdrot, for Bangkok.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Java-China-Japan Line.
Tjikini, to-day.
Tjisondari, to-day.
Tjisaroea, to-morrow.
Tjitaroem, Feb. 11th.
Tjikembang, Feb. 16th.
Tjimanock, Feb. 20th.
Tjileboet, Feb. 25th.
Tjikarang, Feb. 27th.
Tjisalak, March 6th.

Messageries Maritimes.
Compiegne, Feb. 12th.
Sphinx, Feb. 12th.
Andre Lebon, Feb. 26th.
General Metzinger, Feb. 26th.
Porthos, March 12th.
Chenonceaux, March 26th.
Athos II., April 9th.
D'Artagnan, April 23rd.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hakone Maru, Feb. 8th.
Kuma Maru, Feb. 8th.
Malacca Maru, Feb. 8th.
Tajima Maru, Feb. 8th.
Tamba Maru, Feb. 10th.
Siberia Maru, Feb. 11th.
Nagano Maru, Feb. 14th.
Sado Maru, Feb. 14th.
Hakusan Maru, Feb. 17th.
Calcutta Maru, Feb. 18th.
Kanagawa Maru, Feb. 18th.
Nagato Maru, Feb. 18th.
Shinyo Maru, Feb. 18th.
Kaga Maru, Feb. 19th.
Rangoon Maru, Feb. 19th.
Delagoa Maru, Feb. 20th.
Yamagata Maru, Feb. 20th.
Suwa Maru, Feb. 22nd.
Bokuyo Maru, Feb. 23rd.
Seiyo Maru, Feb. 23rd.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.
Trier, Feb. 9th.
Derfflinger, Feb. 10th.
Goettingen, Feb. 28th.
Saarbruecken, March 13th.
Trave, March 28th.
Coblenz, April 10th.
Pfalz, April 25th.

Peninsular and Oriental.
Khiva, Feb. 15th.
Kashgar, Feb. 16th.
Mirzapore, Feb. 17th.
Malwa, March 1st.
Macedonia, March 2nd.
Nagpore, March 3rd.
Khyber, March 7th.
Naldera, March 15th.
Padua, March 18th.
Karmala, March 21st.
Lahore, March 24th.
Mantua, March 28th.
Jeypore, April 11th.
Kashmir, April 11th.
Morea, April 25th.
Kaylan, May 9th.
Rajputana, May 23rd.

Prince Line.
Japanese Prince, Feb. 21st.
Chinese Prince, March 19th.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Ceylon, to-day.
Nippon, to-morrow.

Wilh. Wilhelmsen, Oslo, Norwegian Africa and Australia Line.
Tennessee, to-morrow.
Taifun, Feb. 28th.
Teneriffa, March 26th.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"KIDDERPORE"
Carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about THURSDAY, the 7TH FEBRUARY, 1929, at Daylight, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk, Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon the Day before Sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hong Kong, 5th Feb, 1929. [7356

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Feb. 5th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.16	30.09	30.05
Temperature	57	54	54
Humidity	65	88	89
Wind—			
Direction	NNE	ENE	NE
Force	1	4	1
Weather	O	OD	OD
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.01

Highest open-air Temperature, 4th: 57
Lowest open-air Temperature, 5th: 52

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From February 6th to 12th, 1929.

Days of Week.	Date of Month.	High Water. Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.	Low Water. Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	6	m 9 38	3 8	m 2 21	1 6
		7 9 a.	6 7	0 25 a.	3 7
Thur	7	m10 6	3 9	m 2 56	1 2
		7 45 a.	7 1	1 15 a.	3 6
Fri.	8	m10 27	4 0	m 3 29	0 8
		8 22 a.	7 4	2 1 a.	3 5
Sat.	9	m10 46	4 1	m 4 1	0 6
		9 0 a.	7 6	2 43 a.	3 2
Sun.	10	m11 4	4 2	m 4 32	0 5
		9 39 a.	7 6	3 23 a.	3 0
Mon.	11	m11 24	4 4	m 5 3	0 6
		10 20 a.	7 5	4 2 a.	2 8
Tues.	12	m11 47	4 5	m 5 35	0 7
		11 4 a.	7 2	4 42 a.	2 7

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS*, January to June, 1928.

WITH INDEX, PRICE—$7.50.

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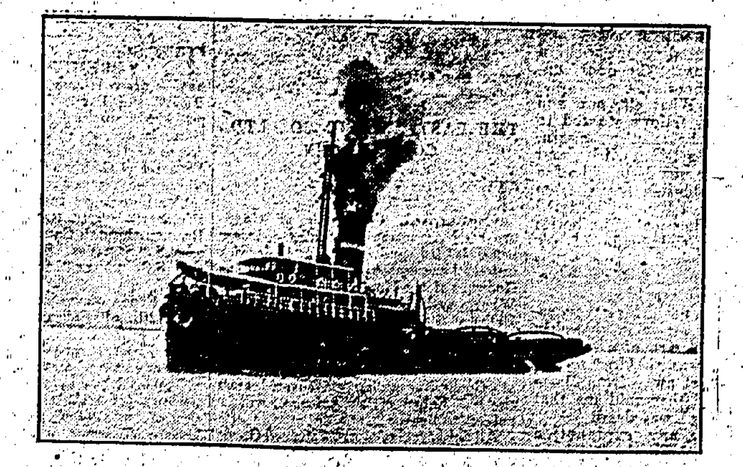

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

TO	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"CHAKSANG"	Wed., 13th Feb., at 7 a.m.
	"FOOSHING"	Sun., 17th Feb., at 7 a.m.
	"HOPSANG"	Wed., 20th Feb., at 7 a.m.
	"YATSHING"	Sun., 24th Feb., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via MOJI & KOBE ...	"NAMSANG"	Satur., 16th Feb., at 9 a.m.
YOKOHAMA via S'HAI, MOJI & KOBE ...	"KUTSANG"	Sun., 24th Feb., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG"	Satur., 9th Feb., at 10 a.m.
	"NAMGSANG"	Mon., 4th Mar., at 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN ...	"MAUSANG"	Fri., 8th Feb., at 3 p.m.
	"HINSANG"	Wed., 20th Feb., at Noon
CANTON ...	"FOOSHING"	Wed., 6th Feb., at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN ...	"CHEONGSHING"	Fri., 8th Feb., at 4 p.m.

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GLEN LINE.
FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

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Steamship "GLENSHANE" ...	(via Oran)	12th Feb.
Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE"		6th March
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY" ...		3rd April
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL" ...		1st May

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" (Omitting Shanghai)	8th Feb.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY" (Via Takao)	12th Feb.
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY"	18th Feb.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	4th March
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	16th March

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Cabin class ... ... £73. Intermediate class... £48.
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NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Pass.	S.S. "TRIER"	... ...	departure 9th Feb.
Freight	S.S. "Alda" ...	... ...	departure 20th Feb.
Freight	S.S. "Lahn" ...	... ...	departure 28th Feb.
Pass.	S.S. "DERFFLINGER" ...	...	departure 9th Mar.
Freight	S.S. "Roland" ...	... ...	departure 19th Mar.
Freight	S.S. "Halmön" ...	... ...	departure 31st Mar.
Pass.	S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" ...		departure 6th April
Freight	S.S. "Giessen" ...	... ...	departure 21st April

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.
Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & N. CHINA JAPAN (Passenger steamers) (Freight steamers)

Pass.	S.S. "DERFFLINGER" ...	...	due here 10th Feb.
Freight	S.S. "Goettingen" ...	...	due here 28th Feb.
Pass.	S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" ...		due here 13th Mar.
Freight	M.S. "Trave" ...	... ...	due here 28th Mar.
Pass.	S.S. "COBLENZ" ...	... ...	due here 10th April
Freight	S.S. "Pfalz" ...	... ...	due here 25th April

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CARGO TO SAMARAI, KAWIENG & MADANG, LOMBOM & SALAMOA WILL BE ACCEPTED ON THROUGH B/LADING WITH TRANSHIPMENT AT RABAUL.
NEXT SAILING: S.S. "BREMERHAVEN" ... departure about 20th Feb.

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AND RETURN
(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAINING ...	...	Friday, the 8th Feb., at 3 p.m.
HAIYANG ...	...	Thursday, the 14th Feb., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice-versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of $60.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.
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17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver.
11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver.

SAILINGS 1929.

Steamers.	Hong Kong Leave	S'hai. Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama. Leave	V'couver Arrive.
EMPRESS OF FRANCE	Feb. 13	Feb. 16	Feb. 19	Feb. 21	Mar. 2
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 6	Mar. 9	Mar. 12	Mar. 14	Mar. 23
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 20	Mar. 23	Mar. 26	Mar. 28	Apr. 6
EMPRESS OF FRANCE	Apr. 10	Apr. 13	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	Apr. 27
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 1	May 4	May 7	May 9	May 18
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 15	May 18	May 21	May 23	June 1
EMPRESS OF FRANCE	June 5	June 8	June 11	June 13	June 22
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	June 26	June 29	July 2	July 4	July 13
EMPRESS OF ASIA	July 10	July 13	July 16	July 18	July 27
EMPRESS OF FRANCE	July 31	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 8	Aug. 17
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 21	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 29	Sept. 7

E. Asia and E. Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.

Connecting Canadian Pacific Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HONG KONG—MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila		Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Feb. 22	Feb. 24	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 1	Mar. 3
Mar. 8	Mar. 10	EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 15	Mar. 17

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu
SHINYO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 20th Feb.
SIBERIA MARU ... ... Wednesday, 6th Mar.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.
HAKONE MARU (Calls Hull) ... Saturday, 9th Feb.
SUWA MARU ... ... Saturday, 23rd Feb.
FUSHIMI MARU ... ... Saturday, 9th Mar.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
KAGA MARU ... ... Wednesday, 20th Feb
TANGO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 20th Mar.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
TAMBA MARU ... ... Monday, 11th Feb.
† SEIYO MARU ... ... Sunday, 24th Feb.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
BUKUYO MARU ... ... Saturday, 9th Mar.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.
† KUMA MARU ... ... Saturday, 9th Feb.
† CALCUTTA MARU ... ... Tuesday, 19th Feb.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.
† DELAGOA MARU ... ... Wednesday, 20th Feb.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
† MALACCA MARU ... ... Saturday, 9th Feb.
† NAGANO MARU ... ... Friday, 15th Feb.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA
† TAJIMA MARU ... ... Saturday, 9th Feb.
SADO MARU (direct Nagasaki) ... Friday, 15th Feb.
KANAGAWA MARU (Moji direct) Saturday, 16th Feb.
HAKUSAN MARU ... ... Monday, 18th Feb.
† Cargo only.

Reduced 1st Class Excursion Rates quoted between Manila and Australia.

For further information, apply to—
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THE MOTOR VESSEL
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Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.
All lower berths. Doctor carried.
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Telephone 1574. York Building, Chater Road. [12

Shipping News
Daily Statement, Waterfront News, Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

CARGOES REMAIN GOOD.

HEAVY BRITISH CARRIERS.

Fifteen arrivals and eighteen departures were shown during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m., of which seven arrivals and nine departures were British. The general cargo returns were good, but a slight decrease was shown in the local imports against the previous day's figures. British vessels were best cargo carriers for both Hong Kong and through ports.

Thirteen ships discharged 9,234 tons of general merchandise for Hong Kong of which 7,541 tons were contributed by seven British ships. The two best carriers were the s.s. Autolycus (British) from Liverpool and Singapore with 2,300 tons, and the s.s. Kiangsu (British) from Bangkok with 1,700 tons of general cargo.

Eight vessels carried 16,023 tons of general cargo for through ports, of which six were British with 11,967 tons. The two best carriers were the s.s. Ho Sang (British) with 6,002 tons from Calcutta and Singapore and the s.s. Tanda (British) from Lebourne and Manila with 3,299 tons for Japan.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	7	9
American	1	1
French	2	1
Japanese	2	2
Chinese	3	2
Italian	0	1
Norwegian	0	2
Total	15	18

DETAILS OF FREIGHTS.

Tanda (British) arrived from Melbourne and Manila with 759 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 3,299 tons for Japan.

Autolycus (British) arrived from Liverpool and Singapore with 2,500 tons of general merchandise for Hong Kong.

Linan (British) arrived from Shanghai and Amoy with 632 tons of general goods for Hong Kong and 80 tons for Canton.

Kiangsu (British) arrived from Bangkok and Swatow with 1,700 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 40 tons for other ports.

Ho Sang (British) arrived from Calcutta and Singapore with 1,042 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 6,002 tons for through ports.

Chak Sang (British) arrived from Tsingtao and Swatow with 490 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 535 tons for through ports.

Hong Kwa (British) arrived from Rangoon and Singapore with 420 tons of general merchandise for Hong Kong and 1,760 tons for other ports.

President Lincoln (American) arrived from Manila with 117 tons of cigar cigarettes leaf tobacco and navy supplies for Hong Kong and 1,140 tons of tobacco hemp and coconuts and cigars for through ports.

Hung Hoi (French) arrived from Fort Bayard with 150 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong.

Hanoi (French) arrived from Haiphong and Fort Bayard with 390 tons of rice and general cargo for this port.

(Continued on next Column).

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.
President Madison, Feb. 11th.

Australian-Oriental Line.
Changte, Feb. 8th.
Taiping, March 8th.

Bank Line.
City of Khartoum, Feb. 24th.
City of Guildford, March 2nd.
Roseric, March 2nd.
City of Delhi, March 17th.
City of Khios, March 25th.

Blue Funnel Line.
Calchas, to-day.
Ixion, to-day.
Patroclus, Feb. 9th.
Autolycus, Feb. 13th.
Demodocus, Feb. 16th.
Bellerophon, Feb. 20th.
Euryades, Feb. 20th.
Sarpedon, Feb. 20th.
Troilus, Feb. 24th.
Tyndareus, Feb. 24th.
Menelaus, March 3rd.
Achilles, March 5th.
Agapenor, March 5th.
Antenor, March 7th.
Meriones, March 14th.
Protesilaus, March 19th.
Keemun, March 20th.
Ajax, March 27th.
Oanfa, March 28th.
Diomed, March 31st.
Pyrrhus, April 2nd.
Hector, April 4th.
Laomedon, April 5th.
Talthybius, April 9th.
Asphalion, April 14th.
Eurypylus, April 20th.
Neleus, April 22nd.
Peleus, April 24th.
Perseus, April 28th.
Dardanus, April 30th.
Aeneas, May 6th.
Rhexenor, May 8th.
Eumaeus, May 28th.

Brit'h-India and Apcar Line.
Talamon, Feb. 10th.
Takliwa, Feb. 11th.
Talma, Feb. 17th.
Takada, Feb. 23rd.

Canadian Pacific Line.
Empress of Australia, Feb. 13th.
Empress of Russia, Feb. 21st.

Dodwell & Co.
Piave, Feb. 18th.
Viminale, Feb. 28th.

Dollar S.S. Line.
President Polk, Feb. 9th.
President Cleveland, Feb. 11th.
President Pierce, Feb. 15th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen (John Manners & Co., Agents).
Danmark, Feb. 10th.
Australien, Feb. 19th.
Chile, Feb. 23rd.

Eastern and Australian Lines.
St. Albans, March 4th.
Arafura, April 8th.

Glen Line.
Glenluce, Feb. 8th.
Glenshane, Feb. 11th.
Glenamoy, Feb. 12th.
Glengarry, Feb. 18th.
Glenapp, March 4th.
Glenshiel, March 16th.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
Emil Kirdorf, to-day.
Havenstein, Feb. 10th.
Ermland, Feb. 23rd.
Leverkusen, Feb. 23th.
Burgenland, March 16th.
Ruhr, April 2nd.
Vogtland, April 13th.

Chicago Maru (Japanese) arrived from Nagoya and Moji with 503 tons of cotton and general goods for Hong Kong and 2,966 tons of cement, cotton, goods and general merchandise for through ports.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

FOUR VESSELS AGROUND.

The water in the West River continues to be very low, and reports that four vessels are aground have been made by other ships on arriving here. The s.s. Tai Lee on the Kongmoon service, failed to arrive here yesterday and is reported to have grounded on the Wangmoon Bar on her voyage up to that port. She is also stated to have wirelessed for Naval assistance. The s.s. Samming is also reported to be aground.

On the Wuchow service, the s.s. Anjou and s.s. Kochow were reported aground on the second Bar. The latter is stated to have a dangerous list. She is said to have applied to a French gunboat for assistance, but the warship was unable to help.

The S.S. Cassum's Steering Gear.

The s.s. Cassum, which arrived from Wuchow left her wharf for Shumshuipo for repairs to her steering gear.

No Lights.

For being underway in the Central Fairway without the correct regulation lights, two masters of cargo boats were fined $10 each with the alternative of 10 days' hard labour by Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., at the Harbour Office yesterday morning. One of the defendants stated that he had his rear light 8 feet above the deck, but the Magistrate replied that that was not sufficient.

Dangerous Goods.

The s.s. Linan (British) arriving from Shanghai and Amoy carried 23 cases of oxygen clyinders. The vessel anchored at the dangerous goods anchorage off Stonecutter's Island.

The s.s. Chicago Maru (Japanese) from Nagoya and Moji had a cargo of safety matches amounting to 43 tons.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

Nine vessels brought 1,517 Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The Dollar round-the-world liner President Polk is scheduled to leave Shanghai at noon to-day, and is expected to arrive here at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 9th. This steamer will continue her voyage to New York by way of Manila, Straits, etc., on Sunday, February 10th, at 8 a.m.

The Doller liner President Cleveland is scheduled to leave Manila on Saturday, February 9th at 4 p.m. and will arrive here on Monday, February 11th, at 7 a.m. She will sail on the following day, February 12th, at 8 a.m., for San Francisco and Los Angeles, *vid* Shanghai, Japan and Honolulu.

The Dollar liner President Pierce sailed from Seattle on January 26th, and is due at thiis port on February 15th.

The American Mail liner President Madison, from San Francisco, is due to sail from Kobe to-day, arriving at Shanghai on the 8th and sailing again on the 9th. She is expected here on the afternoon of February 11th and will sail for Manila on February 12th at 6 p.m.

The s.s. Havenstein (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) left Singapore on Monday, the 4th inst., at noon, and is due here on or about Sunday, the 10th inst., at 6 a.m.

BANK LINE LTD.
AGENTS FOR
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ..... ELLERMAN LINE
"CITY OF MADRAS" ... London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 9th February
"CITY OF PEKIN" ... London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 9th March
"CITY OF KHARTOUM" London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 9th April
"CITY OF DELHI" ... London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 9th May

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE ..... AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE
"CITY OF GUILDFORD" ... ... via Suez Canal ... ... 22nd March

ALSO AGENTS FOR
ANDREW WEIR & CO.
SERVICES TO
BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE ..... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
"MYRTLEBANK" ... ... via Suez Canal ... ... 15th February
"ELMBANK" ... ... via Suez Canal ... ... 25th February
"NAIRNBANK" ... ... via Suez Canal ... ... 2nd April

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ..... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
"TINHOW" ... ... 15th April
Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimaine, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above lines apply—
Telephone: Central 4791.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
23]

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS TAKING CARGO FOR
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
*"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	7th Feb., D.L.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	16th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	2nd Mar.	Marseilles and London
"KHIVA"	9,135	16th Mar.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
*"PADUA"	5,907	18th Mar.	Mars., L'don., Hull, A'werp., B'dm. [& Hamburg.
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Mar.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
*"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	23rd Mar.	Straits, Colombo and Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,980	30th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"NALDERA"	16,088	13th Apr.	B'bay., Mars., & London
"KARMALA"	9,128	20th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	27th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
*"NAGPORE"	5,283	4th May	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'dm H'bug
"KASHMIR"	8,985	11th May	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"MOREA"	10,953	25th May	Bombay, Marseilles and London
*"LAHORE"	5,252	1st June	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'dm, H'bug.
"KALYAN"	9,144	8th June	Marseilles and London.
*"JEYPORE"	5,318	15th June	Mars., L'don., A'werp., B'dm, H'bug
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	22nd June	Bombay, Marseilles & L'don.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th July	Marseilles and London.
"RANPURA"	16,601	20th July	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	3rd Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,980	17th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	31st Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,953	14th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	28th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,958	12th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	26th Oct.	Marseilles and London.

* Cargo only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA—APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKLIWA"	7,938	14th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKADA"	6,849	23rd Feb.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	11th Mar.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	12th Mar.	do.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	11th Apr.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	20th Apr.	do.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"TANDA"	6,956	1st Mar.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Mar.	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	3rd May	
"TANDA"	6,956	31st May	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia.
The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TALAMBA"	8,018	12th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe Y'hama. & Osaka.
"KHIVA"	9,135	15th Feb.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	19th Feb.	Amoy, S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MALWA"	10,986	1st Mar.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*"NAGPORE"	5,283	4th Mar.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
*"GAMBADA"	5,307	6th Mar.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KHYBER"	9,114	8th Mar.	Shanghai.
"NALDERA"	16,088	15th Mar.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"SANTHIA"	7,754	15th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yoko. & Osaka
"KARMALA"	9,128	22nd Mar.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*"LAHORE"	5,252	25th Mar.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,006	28th Mar.	Amoy, S'hai., Moji Kobe & Osaka
"MANTUA"	10,946	29th Mar.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	9th Apr.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
*"JEYPORE"	5,318	11th Apr.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	12th Apr.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	26th Apr.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,956	7th May	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	10th May	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	24th May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	7th June	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RANPURA"	16,601	21st June	S'hai., Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	5th July	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"MALWA"	10,980	19th July	do.
"KARMALA"	9,128	1st Aug.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	15th Aug.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	29th Aug.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	12th Sept.	Shanghai.
"KALYAN"	9,144	26th Sept.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONG KONG. Agents. [1

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS
LOADING DIRECT FOR
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, OSLO AND GOTHENBURG.
m.v. "CEYLON" ... ... Loading about 6th February
s.s. "NIPPON" ... ... 7th March

FOR SHANGHAI, JAPAN AND VLADIVOSTOCK.
s.s. "NIPPON" ... ... Loading about 7th February

For further particulars, apply to the Agents—
GILMAN & CO., LTD. Hong Kong. G. E. HUYGEN. Canton
2]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Shanghai & Swatow	*Soochow*	6th Feb.
Japan & Shanghai	*Hakone Maru* ...	8th Feb.
Australia & Manila ...	*Changte*	8th Feb.
Europe via Negapatam (letters only) London 10th Jan., & parcels mail London 3rd Jan.	*Patroclus*	9th Feb.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai ...	*Pres. Polk*... ...	9th Feb.
Europe via Negapatam (Papers only) London, 10th January	*Talamba*	10th Feb.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai...	*Pres. Madison* ...	11th Feb.
Saigon	*Compiegne* ...	12th Feb.
Manila	*Emp. of Australia*	13th Feb.
Straits	*Sado Maru* ...	14th Feb.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai ...	*Emp. of Russia* ...	21st Feb.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date & Time
		Wednesday, 6th,
Hoihow...	*Chinhua*	8.30 A M
Fort Bayard, *Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	*Hanoi*	8.30 A M
Bangkok	*Havdrot*	10.30 A M
Manila, Australia (except Thursday Island & Cairns) & New Zealand via Brisbane—due Brisbane, 23rd Feb.	*Himalaya Maru* { Reg. Letters	11.45 A M 12.30 P M
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	*Yunnan*	1.30 P M
Manila & parcels for Germany via Hamburg	*Emil Kirdorf* ...	2.30 P M
Fort Bayard	*Huong Hoi* ...	2.30 P M
Bangkok	*Halidor*	2.30 P M
Manila	*Ceylon*	4.30 P M
Amoy & Formosa via Swatow ...	*Deli Maru* ...	5.00 P M
Straits & Bombay	*Kidderpore* ...	5.00 P M
		Thursday, 7th,
Swatow	*Hydrangea* ...	2.30 P M
		Friday, 8th,
	Mausang	1.30 P M
Sandakan	*Hai Ning* ...	2.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Huichow*	2.30 P M
Wei Hai Wei		*Kowloon P.O.*
		Reg. 4.30 P M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East & South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 10th March	*Hakone Maru*...	Let., 9th, 9.00 A M
		G.P.O.
		Reg., 9th, 8.45 A M
		Letters 9.30 A M
		Saturday, 9th,
Java via Batavia	*Tjisaroea*	2.30 P M
Manila	*Pres. Polk* ...	5.00 P M
		Sunday, 10th,
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	*Horan Maru* ...	9.00 A M
		Monday, 11th,
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, *U.S.A., *Canada, *C. & *S. America, & *EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 6th Mar., & Europe via Siberia	*Pres. Cleveland* {	Parcels 11.00 A M Reg. 11.15 A M Letters Noon
		Tuesday, 12th,
Straits & Calcutta	*Yuensang*	Parcels 10.00 A M Letters 11.00 A M
		Kowloon P.O.
Saigon, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East & South Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 15th March	*Sphinx*	Reg. 10.00 A M Letters 10.00 A M
		G.P.O.
		Reg. 11.15 A M
		Letters Noon
Manila	*Pres. Madison* ...	Noon
Shanghai	*Compiegne* ...	Noon
Swatow	*Ohak Sang* ...	Noon
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America &*EUROPE via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 2nd March, & Europe via Siberia ...	*Emp. of France* {	Parcels Noon Wednesday, 13th, Reg. 9.15 A M Letters 10.00 A M
		Wednesday, 13th
Manila	*Autolycus*... ...	10.30 A M

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

LONDON SERVICE.
"SARPEDON" 20th Feb., Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Glasgow.
"ACHILLES" 5th Mar., Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Hamburg.
"PATROCLUS" 20th Mar., Mars., L'don., R'dam & Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
"BELLEROPHON" 20th Feb., Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"KEEMUN" 20th Mar., Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.
(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)
"IXION" 21st Feb., Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"TYNDAREUS" 9th Mar., Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.
"AUTOLYCUS" 13th Feb., New York, Boston & Baltimore.
"LAOMEDON" 5th April, New York, Boston & Baltimore.

INWARD SERVICE.
"CALCHAS" 6th Feb., Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"PATROCLUS" 9th Feb., Shanghai, Chinwangtao & Dairen.

PASSENGER SERVICE.
**"SARPEDON" 20th Feb., Singapore, Marseilles & London.
**"PATROCLUS" 20th Mar., Singapore, Marseilles & London.
*Sails at Daylight.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight, passage rates, and information apply to:—

Butterfield & Swire,
Agents. [6

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up ...$30,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £6,000,000
Silver.....$14,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Court of Directors:
A. H. COMPTON, Esq., Chairman.
N. S. BROWN, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
B. D. F. Beith, Esq. — C. G. S. Mackie, Esq.
W. H. Bell, Esq. — W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
B. Lander Lewis, Esq. — J. A. Plummer, Esq.
T. G. Weall, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. C. HYNES.

BRANCHES:—

Amoy	Iloilo	Peking
Bangkok	Ipoh	Penang
Batavia	Johore	Rangoon
Bombay	Kobe	Saigon
Calcutta	Kowloon	SanFrancisco
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Moukden	Tokyo
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin		
Hongkew		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hong Kong, 8th Jan., 1929. [26

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANKS.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
For the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 13th Sept., 1927. [2

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
U.S. $3,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
37, WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

An American Bank offering complete Foreign Banking Service in the principal Markets of the world.
Interest Allowed on all Deposits.
Rates on Application.

A Subsidiary of
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Total Resources in excess of U.S. $537,000,000.00.
D. M. BIGUAR,
28] Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

BANKERS

ESTABLISHED 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorised Capital...Guilders 150,000,000- (£12,500,000.)
Paid-Up Capital.....Guilders 80,000,000- (£6,666,670.)
Reserve Fund.....Guilders 40,000,000- (£3,333,333.)

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.*
Eastern Head Office—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng*, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Jiddah, Djember, Djokjakarta*, The Hague*, Kobe, Kota-Radja, Makassar, Medan, Pekalongan, Padang, Palembang, Pekalongan, Pematang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam*, Samarang*, Shanghai, Siboiga (Sumatra), Singapore, Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden*.
*Those offices have Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

London Bankers:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.
Banking Business of every description transacted.
O. STEENSTRA,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 30th Aug., 1928. [34

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Capital fully paid up ...Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund..... Yen 102,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:

Alexandria	Honolulu	Rangoon
Batavia	Kai Yuen	Saigon
Bombay	Karachi	Soerabaya
Buenos Ayres	Kobe	San Francisco
Calcutta	London	Seattle
Canton	Lyons	Semarang
Changchun	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Dairen	Manila	Singapore
(Dalny)	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien (Mukden)	Nagoya	Sydney
Hamburg	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	New York	Tsinanfu
Hong Kong	Peking	Tsingtau
Vladivostock (Temporarily closed)	Rio de Janeiro	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
H. MORI, Manager.
Hong Kong 11th Sept 1928, [25

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital $3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

ALOR STAR (Malay States)	HONG KONG	TONGKAH (Siam)
AMHERST	ILOILO	
BANGKOK	KARACHI	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KLANG	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KOBE	SEMARANG
CALCUTTA	KUALA KANGSAR	SEREMBAN
CANTON	KUALA LUMPUR	SHANGHAI
CAWNPORE	KUCHING	SINGAPORE
CEBU	MADRAS	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	MANILA	TAIPING (F.M.S.)
DAIREN	MEDAN	TAVOY
DELHI	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAIPHONG	PENANG	TOKYO
HAMBURG	PESHAWAR	TSINGTAO
HANKOW		YOKOHAMA
HARBIN (North Manchuria)		ZAMBOANGA (Philippine Islands).

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 9th Jan., 1929. [30

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.
(Incorporated in France).

Prince's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.
HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital, fully paid up..... Frs. 50,000,000
Special Working Capital Frs. 50,000,000
Reserves ..... Frs. 22,319,000

BRANCHES:

Paris	Lyons	Marseilles
Saigon	Haiphong	Hanoi
Tourane	Quinhon	Hue
Thanh-hoa	Vinh	Pnom Penh
Peking	Shanghai	Tientsin
	Hong Kong	

BANKERS:
France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Banca Commerciale Italiana.
San Francisco: Bank of Italy

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.
L. BERNIS,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 6th Aug., 1923.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,060,000
Reserve Fund and Rest..... ...£1,584,846

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Ipoh	New York
Batavia	Kandy	Penang
Bombay	Karachi	Port Louis (Mauritius)
Calcutta	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kuantan	Simla
Galle	(Pahang)	Singapore
Hong Kong	Madras	Sourabaya
Howrah		

HONG KONG BRANCHES:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. L. C. SANDES, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central.
Hong Kong, 1st Sept., 1928. [29

THE BANK OF CHINA.
中國銀行
(Special authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $50,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL 19,768,200.00
RESERVE FUND 9,564,396.29

Head Office:—PEKING
Hong Kong Branch:—4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.
London Bankers:—THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.
New York Bankers:—THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE IRVING BANK, COLUMBIA TRUST CO.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for domestic exchange.
SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [33

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
Head Office:
96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital..Frs.72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...Frs.68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund Frs.102,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hong Kong	Quinhon
Battambang	Mengtze	Saigon
Cantho	Nam-Dinh	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Fort Bayard	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Pnom-Penh	Vinh
Hankow	Pondicherry	Yunnanfou
Hanoi		

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Société Générale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trusty Co., of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to let.
A. LECOT,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 29th November, 1928. [32

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Hong Kong Currency
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..$11,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 8,684,200
RESERVE FUND 850,000

Branches:—
CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

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THE LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

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all Principal Cities of the World.
Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.
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LOOK POONG SHAN,
37] Manager

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID UP CAPITAL £2,594,166
RESERVE FUND £180,000
HEAD OFFICE:
122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3.
The Corporation undertakes General Banking and Exchange Business of every description and in addition to its Branches has Agencies in all the principal towns of the World.
C. CHAMPKIN, Manager.
Prince's Building, Chater Road,
36] Hong Kong.

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Bank Bills, on demand ...	2/0 1/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/0⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/1
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1⅛
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	1.24⅞
Credits, 4 months' sight ...	1.31⅞
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	49⅜
Credits, at 60 days' sight...	50⅛
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	133⅛
Bank Bills, on demand...	
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	133⅛
Bank Bills, on demand...	
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	78
Private, 30 days' sight. ...	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand...	106⅛
ON MANILA.—On demand ...	97⅛
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand...	86⅛
ON BATAVIA.—On demand ...	121⅛
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand ...	—
ON SAIGON.—On demand ...	nom.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand ...	93⅛
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	$9.65
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael...	—
BAR SILVER, per oz.	26 3/16

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Printed and Published by DAVID JOHN EVANS, for the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, LIMITED, of 11, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hong Kong. London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.